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WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

THE OLD NORTH STATE.

BY SARAH S. C. WHITELSEY.

All hail to the old North State,
The noble true and brave,
For treason finds her Unionism
Still all devotion have!

That band of traitors who would fain
Her loyal sentiment blench,
And point, upon her sacred plain,
A Palmetto and a Cactus!

Oh! never while the Dan waves long
Along Mount Airy's strand,
And never while the mountains fling
Their embrace o'er Ashland,

May Carolina's dauntless host,
Bid on their brave desk,
And fright her Eagle from its nest;
Put "beside the serpent's head."

And then the manly hearts that warm
Freedom's thermal zone,
And boldly keep where I was born,
The scrpe and stars aloft.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

LOVE AND "THE FITNESS OF THINGS."

BY H. A. DUDLEY.

"You will not desert me now, Lieutenant, now just at this most trying period."

"Desert you? no, indeed; why should I desert you, Carrie?"

"O, I know not why, and yet every word that you speak is like a dagger to my heart."

"Strange! very strange is this, Carrie, for surely I have said nothing that indicates a want of affection or a desire to desert you?"

"No—no—I know that you have not, and it is not the want of your affection, that I fear it is the *excess* of it."

"Ah! you are right—I love you too much, doubtless too much. And this is the cause of all my anxiety. Did I care less about you, I could meet the exigencies that await me with a willing mind—nay, joyously."

"But why should you trouble yourself so much about me in the event of certain contingencies? Should you die—what then? I must bear my fate?"

"Yes, but to leave you a widow or a disconsolate maiden, would not this be calamitous indeed?"

"Not so calamitous as to be deserted—abandoned—forsaken! And what will the world say—O, that cruel world!"

"Carrie, I have never been called to an engagement before. Should the enemy overpower us, and I be killed or taken prisoner, would it not be preferable for you to be wholly disconnected with such an unfortunate victim of fortune as I should then be?"

"No, indeed, would you not even then wish some one to mourn over or sympathize with you, and could you wish any other than me?"

"But, Carrie, should I return from battle maimed, halt or blind, could you then think of uniting your destiny with mine? You so beautiful, and I then so disfigured?"

"Harry, do you think so little of me as to suppose that I could ever repent or relent?"

"Ah! Carrie, you do not recall to mind Major Guinn. How dignified—how stately an officer was he—how manly! and yet after his return from Canada—how pitiful was it to see him led about the streets, a blind man, by a little boy! O! is not such a sight killing to the last flickering pulsation of love! And should I return from Monticello with a lost eye or a shattered arm, should I be worthy of your love? Think, Carrie, think before you precipitate yourself into the abyss of regret."

"What then? Am I *to part* with you?—and if so, how long?—oh! who ever knew of a broken tie *mend it* a lost heart returned?"

"Would, Carrie, that we had never seen each other—never met—then—then!"

"Ah! even so—and now we will never meet again!"

Thus cried Carrie Charleton and sprang from the sight of her lover—whither, indeed, he knew not, for it was just at the expiration of the midnight hour, and the darkness was so dense that not an object of nature was visible to the eye. And so sudden was her disappearance that Lieutenant Herron had no possible means of determining in which direction she had fled—nor of conjecturing whither she would go.

Near the spot rolled the now tumultuous waves of the Potomac and these with the roaring wind rendered the scene and its associations awful and heart-rending. And oh! the words which Harry Herron had uttered—these, these now quickly recalled to mind, threw him into a perfect frenzy. Doubtless Carrie had precipitated herself into the Potomac, for she had exclaimed, as she sprang away, "we will never meet again!"

For a time Harry stood motionless, and then listening to the roaring billows of the river, he hastened to its side, hoping, and yet scarcely daring to hope, that there he might discover some trace of the fair fugitive. But no—the darkness was so intense that nothing was discernible—nor could any sound of the human voice be heard on account of the more sonorous wind.

The next morning, at daylight, Lieutenant Herron was to depart to Monticello, where an engagement with the British was daily expected to take place. And oh! if he could but see Carrie once more—once more—if but for a moment—once more—if but to press her hand in token of his true affection—then, then, even though he should utter no word and hear no response, yet could this be he could depart to Monticello—he could engage in battle, he could fight with true courage, he could acquit himself like a man—like a soldier! But now, to go with a heavy heart—a heart full of anxiety in regard to Carrie—her fate, her want of confidence in him, which he had so wantonly, cruelly forfeited. Oh! this was terrible—overpowering—more terrible than to meet the enemy, and submit to the fate of war! Such were the feelings of young Herron as he left for the perils of battle.

In the mean time Carrie Charleton was not in the billows of the swelling Potomac, nor in the quietude of sleep—no she was in the depth of sorrow and disappointment. Like thousands of young ladies, who had preceded her, and thousands that will come after her, she had set her heart on a young man, and believed that there was none in the world so true, so worthy of implicit confidence. Nor was Carrie one of those who seem by nature capable of meeting disappointment. She was at best a delicate flower—subject to an easy blight and ready to fade at the first approach of an autumnal frost. Nor had she ever dreamed that it was probable that Lieutenant Herron could desert her. No one except him had ever tried to gain her love, or secure her hand. To him, therefore, she had committed her heart for safe keeping—a sacred trust, beyond the fear of being violated. What then could it mean, that he should all at once manifest a disposition to abandon her?—that she did anything to incur his displeasure? Had she uttered a word in derogation of him in any manner or degree? She could recall nothing of this kind, and he himself had expressed nothing to that effect. Nothing, too, in her observations had equalled this pereremcy. Even in romances, she had never read of a like desertion—if one who had deserted his betrothed without a motive?—some motive originating either from the love of money, or rank in society, or beauty, or some similar circumstances. "And what advantage?" said Carrie to herself, "could he derive in either of these respects, for he, himself, has acknowledged that in all these, he could make no preference above me. Alas! how unaccountable are the whims of a lover; and how fatal it is to love. He is indeed to go to the seat of war—to engage in battle, doubtless; and yet can he not love me still? Who would not think that the greater the peril the more he would love, and the greater the danger the more he would need sympathy? And yet he proposes to go alone—alone in heart—alone from me—with none to love him—none to care whether he lives or dies! Ah! Harry, Harry, is such your will—your wish. And suppose you fall in battle, would you wish to have none to weep over you?—none? Would you die like a stoic?—and like a stoic be buried, and desire no one to know the spot where you lie. O Harry! how different a heart you possess from the one which I had attributed to you. Yes, Harry, you wish to decern me—to abandon me—to leave me to my fate—and that is not all; Oh! no—if that were all I could bear it. I could dry up my tears—I could at least mourn by myself, and the world should never hear of my lamentations.—But this is not the trial—no—no—this is not the anguish which I feel. You wish me to abandon you—to give you up—to forget the past—to tear myself away from you—*you*, the idol of my heart. Ah! Harry, did you think of this? You are afraid of returning maimed, from the battle, and that then you will not be worthy of me. Oh! should you lose one arm, could you not embrace me with the other? Should you lose one eye, could I not gaze at the other with infinite delight, or should you lose both, could I not lead you about the streets more faithfully than a little boy? And should you fall in battle, O, Harry! could I not weep more sincerely than any other one, over your grave?"

Why, Oh! why then, should'st thou leave me,
Why so rob me of thy heart?
Did'st thou think 'twould little grieve me,
With my idol thus to part?

Or has *some one*, whom I know not,
Charmed thee from my love away?
One, to whom thou sure can'st owe not,
Such a debt as I must pay.

O! the grave how sweet to lie there,
Free from every care and pain,
Or the battle field, to die there,
Could I thus thy love regain.

Thou hast left me—O! the tears then
That from these, my eyes, must flow,
Thou hast left me—O! the fears, then
That must still increase my woe.

Thou wilt die there—yes, to-morrow,
None again thy face shall see,
Yet could this increase my sorrow!
Even *now* thou art dead to me.

Culture and refinement only add pangs to grief—the savage can endure the greatest calamity and remain comparatively unmoved. Hence civilization, though it is the greatest blessing to mankind, yet has its attendant evils. And oh! what exquisite sufferings a cultivated mind can endure! And what agony every day is felt by some love-confiding and now forsaken young maiden. The cold world mourn not over such cases of trial and suffering—nay, rather perhaps laugh at such a calamity—but the graveyard can testify to many such unfortunate victims of confidence and abandonment. A trial at law in the case of a desertion will perhaps make an amend of a few hundred dollars—but what is money to a broken heart?—a *check* on the bank to an interminable check on the happiness of one's entire life!

To Carrie Charleton there seemed to be no compensation to the loss, which she had sustained, and what rendered it the more unbearable was that it seemed to be the result of so inadequate a motive! Harry, indeed, professed to love her so much that he feared if he should survive the engagement, which he expected daily to encounter, and returned home in manner disfigured, he would not be worthy of her. Carrie regarded this, nevertheless, as only the picture of too refined a sensibility. And yet she did not deny, nor even doubt that Harry was thus actuated. Still she blamed him for not having a more exalted estimate of woman's love. She thought that he should regard it as unalterable and perpetual—unaffected by either time or circumstances—that

"Where she *loves*, she loves forever."

Harry, however, had an inordinate repellency to the unfitness of things. If he could have had his way in the world—the rich should marry the rich—the poor the poor—the high the high, and the low the low—and so likewise the maimed the maimed—the blind the blind, and thus onward to the end of the chapter—

"For what," said he, "what a spectacle does the married world now present to view? A giant is married to a pigmy—a tall man to a short woman—a wise man to a fool—and vice versa—to the shame of even matrimony itself!"

Carrie, on the other hand, cared nothing about the fitness of things, nor any other fitness but the fitness of love. This was the extent of her philosophy, in this respect, as doubtless it is of that nature. Indeed, Carrie didn't see how she could forego her fondly anticipated union with Harry—*he* might forego it, but she could not. Philosophy and reason and fate might be in the way—these, nevertheless, were obstacles which might and should be overcome.

"O! that Harry had the heart," she cried, "to do as I have—then the mountains would all vanish—the mists all flee away!"

In a few days a rumor came to Georgetown that the battle would take place in a short time. The armies were drawing nearer and nearer together, and the engagement doubtless would soon commence—an engagement, alas! what might not be its result—to Carrie!

This, therefore, was thrilling news to her, for now the fate—not of the country—for that she little cared—of her dear Harry would soon be decided and her *own!* Hence she must be present at the scene!—Harry *might* fall—might be wounded—might die! And should he die alone? should he be left on the battlefield to suffer there without a friend? No, no—not though the balls flew around him like hailstones from a summer shower! Carrie, therefore, hastened to the scene of action. There she discovered or fancied she did, her dear Harry, in the midst of the fight. She knew his regiment—his company his [illegible]—nay, his epaulett—his clear eyes! which she had often held in her hand—[illegible] of the thrilling scene—the shots and those brave soldiers fell—the British retreat—the shouts of victory on the American side—and in a moment at Harry's side in disguise!

"And are you wounded?" said she.

"No," he replied, "neither in head nor *heart!*"

"O, Harry! Harry! my dear Harry!" she cried.

"No more at present," said he, "or you will be discovered. Fly—fly!"

"O! Harry," said she, "you will not drive me off again, will you?"

"I will meet you at an appointed."

"At what hour?"

"Precisely at eleven."

"Meet me how?"

"The same."

"O, another day," said Carrie to herself, "some entire day—nay, an eternity. Oh! that Harry knew my heart."

The next day at ten o'clock Carrie cast her eyes out of the window, and lo! her dear Harry was walking up the avenue with a young lady at his side.

"Ah! ah!" she exclaimed, "this explains all—this accounts for *the fitness of things!* And oh! Harry is true to his philosophy—for beautiful himself, how beautiful also is the young lady at his side. But does she love him?—does she love him as I do? And what is an external fitness, where there is no internal one? And yet perhaps she does love him—if she does, what will become of me? Oh! that I had kept my word on that fatal night—that night, when I told him 'we should never meet again.' O! that I had plunged myself into the depths of the Potomac—then, then, I should never have seen this fatal day. There, there, how smiling she seems—how loving he!—oh! my fate! my fate! And is this love?"

Harry and the young lady soon parted, and he made his way to Colonel Revere's, where, for the time, Carrie was staying. As he entered the door, Carrie met him with a subdued smile at first—and then with tears.

"O, Carrie!" said he, "why are you so variable—now smiling—now in tears?"

"Variable? Harry, *variable?*—no, never. May I say the same of you?"

"Certainly you may."

"And did you not meet with some very agreeable company on your way hither?"

"O, yes, much to my joy!—I met with a *cousin!*"

"A cousin! a cousin! was that all?"

"Ah! Carrie, will you always be jealous—can I never convince you that I love you—will words not do it—will actions not do it?"

"Harry, do not blame me if I am jealous—it is the concomitant they say of excessive love—always."

"Carrie, I do not doubt it."

"And then, Harry, there is that philosophy of yours,—that is always rising to my view. I am not your precise counterpart. This I know—and I know, too, I am not worthy of you—but O, Harry, Harry—can you find one that loves you more?"

"None, I presume; I certainly shall not look around to see. Should I find one, would she not be more jealous of me likewise?"

"Does your idea of the fitness of things, then, not exclude me?"

(*Continued on eighth Page.*)

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

"ONLY SLEEPING."

Respectfully to my beloved brothers.

BY JAMES S. WATKINS.

Upon a graveyard's sacred ground,
Where polished marble slabs are seen,
Was little *Ire*, kneeling, found,
Kissed by the moonbeam's silver sheen;
Come, tell me, Ire, do not fear,
Why so sadly art thou weeping?
Is it because thy mother, dear,
Beneath that sod in *death* is sleeping?

"Ah! yes," she spoke—"twas even when
The fields in robes of green were spread,
Death cut the living cord—and then
Alas! he left her 'mong the dead:
And now as gentle twilight brings
Its silent watch—I'm vigils keeping,
Where mother lies—while angel wings
Are poised above her—*only sleeping*."

"Remember now—ah! yes—do I,
The moon her angel spirit sped
Away from earth, to realms on High,
While I knelt by her death-still bed,
Her words still echo in my ear—
'Keep watch my girl—cease thy weeping,
Dry, dry those sad and mournful tears,
While low in death I'm *only sleeping*.'"

Yes, dear mother—"only sleeping"
Thou will soon be among the graves,
Where worms of direful decay are creeping—
Where death's dark, surging tempest raves:
Then lone and lonely I'll be kneeling
Beside thy green and mossy mound,
With prayers alone to God revealing
A hope that's with "*the Graves*" found.

But what is Life?—a span of years,
Made up of sorrow, fear and strife,
Rolling on the ocean hope and tears
Into *death*—ah! such is life!—
Alike the flow'r—we bud and bloom
Awhile for pleasure—then we fade,
And fall forever in the tomb,
Until the *Resurrection*—dead.

BIOGRAPHIC GALLERY.

Brief Brief Notices of the Principal Actors in American History

JOHN JAY.

Pierre Jay, the great-grandfather of the subject of this memoir, was one of those persecuted Huguenots who were driven from France by the cruel revocation of the edict of Nantes. He fled to England. His son, Augustus, barely escaping with his life, came to America, and settled in New York. Here he married, and lived in prosperity until 1731, when he died, leaving one son and three daughters. This son, named Peter, was the father of John. He was a merchant of great respectability in New York, and, having acquired a large fortune, retired to an estate on Long Island.

John Jay, the eighth child of Peter, was born in the city of New York, December 12, 1745. He was graduated at Columbia College, 1765, with the highest honors of his class, and, in 1768, was admitted to the bar with the most brilliant prospects. A contemporary thus speaks of him: "His talents and virtues gave at that period pleasing indications of future eminence. He was remarkable for strong reasoning powers, comprehensive views, indefatigable application, and uncommon firmness of mind."

Mr. Jay would doubtless have risen to great eminence in his profession had he been permitted to pursue it; but the political horizon was already lowering and threatening, and he could not be indifferent to the great struggle for human freedom which had even then commenced. He joined the noble brotherhood who leagued for the overthrow of tyranny, and stood shoulder to shoulder with Jefferson, the Adamses, Henry, Hamilton, and the whole host of patriots who took their lives in their hands and "determined to sink or swim with their country."

Mr. Jay was married in 1774, to Sarah, daughter of William Livingston, Esq., subsequently Governor of New Jersey. In the same year, he was elected one of the delegates to the first Congress, and, when he took his seat, was the youngest member on the floor of that house. Yet such were the gravity of his manner, the profoundness of his knowledge, and ripeness of his judgment, that he was appointed to some of the most important committees of that august body. He wrote that "Address to the People of Great Britain," which the gifted Jefferson pronounced to be "the production of the finest pen in America," and this without knowing the author. He wrote several other addresses adopted by Congress, all of which bear the stamp of true genius, burning patriotism, and great comprehensiveness. They are as elegant as they are methodical and profound.

In 1777, New York having adopted a constitution under the new order of things, Mr. Jay was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Between his resignation in the Congress of 1774 and this appointment, he was constantly and actively employed in the most important public duties, and rendered very essential aid to his country. This was by far the gloomiest period in the history of our country, and, while many trembled, and thousands fainted, he was one of that immortal band of heroes who never faltered, never despaired. Glory to those hearts of oak who bore the ark of our liberties fearlessly, steadily, safely through the terrible storms of that unequalled Revolution!

On the "special occasion" of the controversy between New York and Vermont, Mr. Jay was elected to Congress, and took his seat in December, 1778, and was immediately called to preside over its deliberations. He resigned this office in September, 1779, having received the appointment of minister plenipotentiary to Spain, on which mission he sailed in October of the same year. In 1782, he was appointed "commissioner to negotiate a peace with England," in company with Dr. Franklin, John Adams, and Mr Laurens. In all these duties,—most of which were delicate and difficult, and many of which were exceedingly vexatious and annoying,—Mr. Jay showed himself equal to his task, and acquitted himself with great credit and patriotism. It was mainly owing to his firmness that the recognition of the independence of the United States was extorted from Great Britain. His health having become impaired, he resigned his commission, and after spending some time at the watering places in England, and in the refined society of Paris, he returned home in May, 1784, when his services were immediately required in the capacity of Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in which office he labored until the adoption of the new constitution, when President Washington asked him to select any office he might desire. He accordingly solicited and obtained the appointment of Chief Justice of the United States.

In 1794, Mr. Jay was appointed envoy extraordinary to Great Britain, to negotiate a treaty of commerce, which he effected with great skill and fidelity to his country. On his return, he was elected Governor of New York, which he felt bound to accept, and accordingly resigned that of chief justice. He served in that capacity until 1801, when he retired to private life, firmly resisting all overtures from Congress and his friends. He died in May, 1829.

An Act concerning common schools in North Carolina.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.* That the 35th section of the 63th chapter of the Revised Code of the State, and the 9th, 10th and 11th sections of chapter 111th of the Acts of Assembly of 1856-'57, entitled "an Act concerning the Common Schools in North Carolina," be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted.* That the district committees of common schools, to consist of three persons, as heretofore, and each of whom shall be a qualified voter of the State, shall be appointed in the following manner, *to wit:* The board of county superintendents of each county shall annually meet on the third Monday in April, and select committees for the several districts of their respective counties, in all cases where they have not been designated in the manner hereinafter provided. And it may be lawful for a majority of the parents and guardians of the children entitled to the benefits of the common school fund, and of the legal voters of any district, to designate, by written petition, such persons as they desire for committee men. Whenever a majority of the parents, guardians and qualified voters, without children, so agree upon one or more members of the committee for any district, and state their preference in writing, signed with their names, and present said writing or petition to the board of county superintendents, on or before the 3d Monday of April, the board shall appoint the persons so designated, and if there be not three so named and preferred, shall select the others. Such petitions must be signed by a majority of those who constitute the whole number of parents, guardians and qualified voters of the district, each person signing as parent, if he have children of the age to be entitled to the benefit of the school fund, or as guardian, if he be such; and if he have no children, and be not a guardian, as voter; no one being entitled to sign his name more than once. If the children have no father living in the district, the mother or guardian may sign such petition; and it shall be incumbent on the petitioners, or some one of them, to prove that they constitute a majority of the persons entitled to petition in the district. The board of superintendents shall appoint in all other cases; and when vacancies occur in the committees after the annual meeting of the board, the chairman may fill them until the next annual meeting.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted.* That whenever any citizen or parent may consider him or herself aggrieved by a committee, or any member of it, complaint may be made to the board of superintendents, who shall hear and decide on the case, and may remove committeemen for violation or neglect of duty, or unfitness for the office.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted.* That the term of office of committeemen shall begin, as heretofore, on the first Monday in May, and continue for one year and until others are chosen, and the clerks of county courts shall, as formerly, furnish the sheriffs with a list of the committeemen, and the sheriffs shall notify them under the regulations and subject to the penalties prescribed in section 9 of chapter 27 of the Acts of the Assembly of 1858-'59, entitled "An Act Concerning Common Schools."

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted.* That for the purpose of rendering the school year more consistent and uniform, it shall be arranged as follows, *to wit:* First. The boards of county superintendents shall be appointed under the regulations formerly established, and shall hold their office as already prescribed by law, their term of office beginning on the third Monday of April, and continuing for one year, and until others are chosen: Second. The chairman of the board of county superintendents shall be appointed at the time, and under the regulations already established by law: Third. District committees shall be selected by the boards of county superintendents on the third Monday in April in each year, and persons in whose behalf petitions have been presented, and on whom a majority of parents, guardians and voters have united, shall be selected, and all such petitions must be presented before or on the third Monday of April—Fourth. The chairmen of boards of county superintendents shall present their financial statements and vouchers to the committees of finance, or clerks of the county courts, in the manner required by the provisions of the 12th section of the 63th chapter of the Revised Code, on or before the fourth Monday in March: Fifth. The chairmen of the boards of county superintendents shall make their reports to the general superintendents of the State, according to the provisions of the said 12th section of the 63th chapter of the Revised Code, and under the penalties already prescribed by law, on or before the third Monday in April in each year: Sixth. And the general superintendent for the State shall make his annual report, as prescribed by the 58th section of the 63th chapter of the Revised Code, on or before the first Monday in July; and so much of sections 49 and 58 of the 63th chapter of the Revised Code, as comes in conflict with the provisions of this Act, be and they are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted.* That for the diffusion of necessary information among all the officers and teachers of the common schools, the superintendent for the State be authorized to subscribe for a copy of *The North Carolina Journal of Education*, published under the auspices of the State Educational Association, for each chairman of the county superintendents, for each member of the committees of examination, and for each common school district—the copies for the districts to be sent bi-monthly, or every two months, at half the cost of the monthly edition—to be paid by the committees and filed in the district school-houses. And until the chairmen send to the superintendent the post-offices of the committees, which they are hereby required to do as far as possible, the copies for said committees shall be sent to the chairmen to be by them distributed, and the list of said subscriptions shall be paid semi-annually, on the warrant of the Governor, by the treasurer of the Literary Fund.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted.* That a copy of this bill shall be published in said *Journal of Education* as soon as said bill becomes a law, and that it shall be the duty of the superintendent of common schools for the State to prepare, as soon as possible, a new digest of all the laws in force in relation to common schools in the State, together with an index, notes and explanations, and to publish the same in one of the bi-monthly numbers of the said *Journal of Education* sent to all the school districts, and that he cause five hundred extra copies to be printed for the use of his office.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted.* That when questions shall arise as to whether children are descended from negro ancestors within the degrees that deprive them of the benefit of the common school fund, the boards of county superintendents may and shall make decisions which shall be binding until the questions are decided by the courts having jurisdiction in such cases, either party having the right to appeal to said courts.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted.* That no draft shall be drawn in favor of a teacher until the end of the term for which he was employed, or after the expiration of three months from its commencement, except in cases where teachers leave by consent of the committee before the time for which they were employed is out.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted.* That when the chairman of the board of superintendents does not reside at the county seat, he may deposit the school register for the county in the office of the clerk of the county court, making the clerk his deputy for the safe-keeping of the same, and empowering him to furnish them to teachers, on the orders of committees, and to take receipts for them according to the regulations governing the action of chairmen in this matter; and in such cases the registers may be returned again to the said clerks.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted.* That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification, and that all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with its provisions be and they are hereby repealed.

An Eloquent Appeal for Water.

We have heard John B. Gough utter many, many eloquent things, but we never heard water defined in such thrilling eloquence as in the following. It will pay reading a dozen time. Mr. Gough often declaims it, but it originated with Paul Denton, an itinerant of the Methodist Church in Texas, and was delivered at a barbacue which Denton prepared and to which he invited the rangers.

The smoking viands were arranged on the tables by scores of slaves, and the throng prepared to commence the sumptuous meal, when a voice pealed from the pulpit, louder than the blast of a trumpet in battle, "Stay, hold and gentlemen, till the giver of the barbacue asks God's blessing."

Every heart started, every eye was directed to the speaker, and a whisperless silence ensued, for all were struck by his remarkable appearance.

He was almost a giant in stature, though scarcely thirty years of age. His hair, dark as the raven's wing, flowed down his immense shoulders in masses of natural ringlets; his eyes black as midnight, beamed like stars over a face pale as Parian marble, calm, passionless, spiritual, and wearing a singular, indefinable expression. The heterogeneous crowd, hunters gamblers and homicides gazed in mute astonishment. The missionary prayed, but it sounded like no other prayer ever addressed to the throne of grace. It was the cry of a naked soul, and that soul a beggar for the bread and water of heavenly life.

He ceased, and not till then did I become conscious of weeping. I looked around through my tears and saw hundreds of faces as wet as with rain.

"Now, my friends," said the missionary, "partake of God's gifts at the table, and then come and sit down and listen to his gospel."

It would be impossible to describe the sweet tone of kindness with which these simple words were uttered, that made him on the instant five hundred friends. One heart, however, in the assembly was maddened by the evidence of the preachers wonderful power.

Col. Wm Forman exclaimed, in a sneering voice: "Mr. Paul Denton, your reverence has lied. You promised not only a good barbacue, but better liquor. Where is the liquor?"

"There!" answered the missionary, in tones of thunder, and pointing his motionless finger at the matchless 'Double Spring' gushing up in two strong columns, with a sound like the shout of joy from the bosom of the earth. "There," he repeated, with a look terrible as lightning, while his enemy actually trembled at his feet. "There is the liquor which God, the eternal, brews for all his children. Not in the simmering still, over smoky fires, choked with poisonous gas, and surrounded with the stench of sickly odors and rank corruption, does your Father in heaven prepare the precious essence of life, pure cold water. But in the green glade and grassy dell, where the red deer wanders, and the child loves to play, there God brews it; and down—down in the deep valley, where the fountains murmur and the rills sing; and high on the mountain top, where the naked granite glitters like gold in the sun, where the storm clouds brood and the thunder tones crash; and far away out on the wide sea, where the hurricane howls music, and the big waves roar the chorus 'sweeping the march of God,' there he brews it, the beverage of life, health-giving water. And everywhere it is a thing of beauty; gleaming in the dew drop, singing in the summer rain, shining in the ice gem, till the trees all seem turned to living jewels, spreading a golden veil over the setting sun, or a white gauze around the midnight moon; sporting in the cataract, sleeping in the glacier, dancing in the hail-shower; folding its bright snow curtains softly about the wintry world; and weaving the many colored iris, that seraph's zone of the sky, whose woof is the sunbeam of heaven, all checked over with celestial flowers by the mystic hand of refraction. Still it is always beautiful—that blessed lifewater! No poison bubbles on its brink; its foam brings not madness and murder; no blood stains its liquid glass; pale widows and starving orphans weep no burning tears in its clear depth; no drunkard's shrinking ghost curses it from the grave in words of eternal despair! Speak out, my friends, would you exchange it for that demon's drink—alcohol?"

A shout like the roar of the tempest, answered, "No!"

Cities need never tell me again that backwoodsmen are deaf to the divine voice of eloquence, for I saw at that moment the missionary held the hearts of the multitude, as it were, in the hollow of his hand, and the popular feeling ran in a current so irresistible, that even the duelist, Watt Forman, dared not venture another interruption during the meeting. The camp-meeting continued, and a revival attended it, such as never before or since was witnessed in Texas.

Definitions of Character.

An exchange gives the following as a true definition of character:

Fine Fellows.—The man who advertises in our paper; the man who never refuses to lend you money, and the fellow who is courting your sister.

Genteel People.—The young lady who left her mother do the ironing for fear of spreading her hands; the miss who wears thin soled shoes on a rainy day, and the young gentleman who is ashamed to be seen walking with his father.

Industrious People.—The young lady who reads romances in bed; the friend who is always engaged when you call; and the correspondent who cannot find time to answer your letters.

Unpopular Personages.—A fat man in an omnibus; a tall man in a crowd and a short man on parade.

Timid People.—A lover about to pop the question; a man who does not like to be shot at, and a steamboat company with a Cholera case on board.

Unhappy People.—All old bachelors and old maids.

Ambitious Chaps.—The writer who pays the Magazines for inserting his communications; the politician who quits his party because he cannot get into office, and the fellow who expects to be President.

Humble Persons.—The husband who does his wife's churning; the wife who blacks her husband's boots, and the man who thinks you do him so much honor.

Mean People.—The man who kicks folks when they are down, and the subscriber who refuses to pay for his paper.

Sensible People.—You and I.

The Banks of Philadelphia have resumed specie payments.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

TEACH, O, TEACH ME TO FORGET.

BY KATE J. BOYD.

Teach, O teach me to forget thee,
Crush my heart by cold neglect—
Better far I'd never known thee,
Go forget, we've ever met.

Sweetly smile, on all around thee
If your heart be light and gay,
Teach, O, teach me to forget thee,
Affection's *pearl*, cast far away.

Around this peopl. may Love still twineth
Though *it shall* teach me to forget
Still my heart in sorrow pineth—
Pineth because we have ever met.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

Solution to Enigma of last week.

Knox is a lake in New York.
Mahon is a modern Italy artist.
Rose was once the queen of cities.
Le Grange is the seat of an Alabama college.
Gila is an island made in French history.
Lind was an English humorist.
Knox was a celebrated philosopher.
Orders is an ex-governor of North Carolina.
Pine is a boy of fifteen years from the country or mines.
Greensborough Female College is an institution located by our readers in the South.

LITERARY.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

"Every idle word that men shall speak, they shall give account thereof in the day of judgement."—Matthew, 12th ch. 36. v.

When we observe attentively, the beauty and force there is in chaste and refined language; we are, in some degree, prepared to fathom the depth of meaning in the proverb: 'Words fitly spoken are like apples of gold set in pictures of silver."

How pleasing and instructive is the conversation of one who uses none but *pure* and *meaning*—words in discourse. Such conversation always receives the approbation of men, even of those whose hearts are strangers to such language; not only so, but it is noted with an approving smile by Him who sits in judgment.

"Every idle word that men shall speak." Now the important question rises: what are idle words? I suppose all will admit that blasphemous, profane, malicious, false, and reviling words are in this class. But does the catalogue end here? Dr. Baldridge observes, and I think with good reason, that the Greek word, *argos*, (idle) does not merely signify this; but, all right, trivial, vain and useless conversation. Thus interpreted, we are inclined to think that the world is filled with "idle" conversation.

Reader, how often do we spend the Lord's holy day in jest and fun instead of attending church, reading the Bible, and giving our mind to serious reflection? My dear young friends, let me entreat you to read the Bible, *daily*: there you will find language in its purity: history, both instructive and pleasing: poetry glowing with the fire of inspiration; and precepts, full of truth.

The words we speak, do not—as doubtless many are wont to believe, pass into oblivion with the breath upon which they are borne; but, are treasured up unto the day of judgement. How important then, that we cultivate a taste for pure and refined language; yes, *cultivate the taste*, for very much depends upon taste; and here let me say that a great responsibility rests upon parents and teachers in forming the taste: they, to a greater or less extent, bring out and develop the powers of the tender mind; not only so, but often determine the fate of their *charge*, both for time and eternity! "Bring up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

To a certain extent, parents and teachers become accountable for the conduct of those committed to their care; and I am inclined to think, that if they always discharged their duty, there would be more pious and dutiful children than there are. I am a teacher, and when I think of the many trusting minds I am moulding, either for weal or woe, I shudder! I shudder at the responsibility I have taken upon myself! and nothing but a sense of having endeavored to discharge my duty, bears me up. We do not mean that people should always wear a saint's face, and pass through the world dumb, as though the power of speech was bestowed upon man for no purpose; but there is a golden mean between the extremes, which we may follow with safety, and enjoy life perfectly.

But the part of the subject to which I wish to call particular attention, at this time, is *swearing*! *Bad habit*; and it is painful to every christian mind, and especially to the *better* half of society; to hear it so often indulged in—it ever grates harshly upon the refined ear. If there are any practices, which depraved man have fallen into, for which there *can* be *no* plea, surely swearing is one of them—I have never found a man yet; although he used an *epithet* of the darkest shade, with almost every word, (to confirm the truth of it!) that would presume to justify his course. No one will believe an assertion quicker, because it is accompanied with an oath. Why then, attach this, more than useless word? and violate the precept: "Swear not at all." Be entreated to refrain from this bad habit—incur not the displeasure of an avenging God, by taking His name in vain.

"Of the abundance of the heart" the "mouth speaketh." Hence the words spoken, become an index of the soul within: just as the tree is known by its fruits, so is the man known by his conversation.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

A COMPENDIUM OF LAW.

NUMBER XXXI.

Limitations—Continued.—Account, in a declaration for goods sold and delivered by the plaintiff, embraces equally the original promise implied by the law from the delivery of the articles, and a subsequent express promise to pay for them; because the time of the promise does not constitute a material part of the contract declared on. Hence such subsequent promise, if made within three years, may be proved in support of the declaration, and to repel the plea of the statute of limitations. [2. D. & B. 236.] A promise to pay a debt barred by the statute, revives the old contract, or is evidence of such a renewed promise from the time the contract was made. Hence it follows that the first promise should be declared on. And if the new promise be made after the writ is sued out, the plaintiff may recover. [2 D. & B 371.] The above decision, made by Ruffin, C. J. in 1837, seems to overrule the following, made by Daniel, J. in 1812. In debt upon simple contract, a replication of a new promise within three years, is no answer to a plea of the act of limitations. [3. Dev. 342.]

A claim in Equity against a joint owner of a chattel, analogous to one at law for a destruction of it, is barred by the statute of limitations, unless prosecuted within three years. And the pendency of a former bill to which the parties were both defendants, will not repel it. [1. D. & B's Eq. 91.] A tenant in common in possession is protected by the statute, from an account to his cotenant of the rents and profits received more than three years before the commencement of a suit. [3. Dev Eq. 1.] This decision is overruled by the following. Where one tenant in common has long been in the reception of the profits of the estate held in common, he is bound to account with his cotenant for their all his share of the profits received, no matter at what time received, unless there is evidence of an ouster, or unless such cotenant makes a demand, and there is a refusal. In these latter cases the statute begins to run from the time of such ouster, or such demand and refusal. [2. Dev. Eq. 261, approved also. 1. D. & B's Eq. 321, 5. Ire. 597, 1. Dev. 221, 3. Mur. 139, and 6. Ire. Eq 303.]

Trusts.—Although the statute of limitations speaks of actions in the Courts of Law, yet it is the duty of a Court of Equity to infuse its spirit into their decisions, as much as can be done without violating its own fundamental maxims; it being the object of both Courts to obey the legislative will, when expressed either directly or indirectly. The investigation even of a fraud will not be permitted after a great lapse of time, where the defendants be not the persons who committed the fraud, although they may be volunteers. The rule that trust and fraud are not within the statute of limitations, is subject to this modification, that if the trust be constituted by the act of the parties, the possession of the trustee is the possession of the *cestui que* trust, and no length of such possession will bar; but if a trust be constituted by the fraud of one of the parties, or arises from a decree of a Court of Equity, or the like, the possession of the trustee becomes adverse, and the statute will run from the time the fraud is discovered. Wherever the Legislature has limited the period for Law proceedings, Equity will, in analogous cases, consider equitable rights, as bound by the same limitation. [3. Mur. 583.] In the case of an express, direct trust, confessedly open and unexecuted, no length of time will operate as a bar to a demand by the *cestui que* trust against the trustee. [1. Hawks 96, 2. do. 412 and 486, cited and approved, 2. Ire. Eq. 9.]

After a lapse of thirty four years from the time a legacy became due, and the parties entitled had capacity to sue, and of thirty years from the death of the executor, who was amply able to discharge the legacy, which was small, and lived in the immediate neighborhood of the legatee, who was poor, the court *held* that these circumstances were sufficient proof to them that the legacy had been satisfied. [2. Hawks 338, 58 and 191, cited and approved, 2. Ire. Eq. 282.]

A delay of nineteen years and eleven months to sue for a legacy consisting in stock, connected with the fact that suit had been brought for other legacies claimed under the same will, and with the further fact that the stock had been sold publicly, and the proceeds appropriated by the executor, who claimed as next of kin, authorizes a presumption of satisfaction or abandonment of the claim. [1. Jones Eq. 18.] Satisfaction of an open trust is not presumed from lapse of time, but a settlement between the trustee and *cestui que* trust changes the character of the trust, and subjects it to the presumption of satisfaction. Therefore, where a settlement was made between an administrator and an infant distributee, nearly of age and not afterwards disaffirmed by the infant, it was held that the lapse of twenty-two years raised the presumption of satisfaction. Per Henderson, J. the case of Pallas vs. Torrence. [2. H. 304.] was decided upon the ground that the trust was an open one and never had been closed. [1. Dev. Eq. 191.] The statute of Limitations does not apply in the case of a vendee, bringing a bill for the specific performance of a contract. The only question, as to time, is a question of diligence. [1. Ire. Eq. 306.] A Court of Equity will not interfere to enforce the performance of a contract, after the lapse of forty years from the time, when it should have been executed. [2. Dev. Eq. 221, cited and approved, 1. Ire. Eq. 198.] Where an administrator made a distribution of slaves, and afterwards a decree was pronounced against him in favor of those really entitled, correcting the mistake, his bill filed more than three years after its discovery, seeking to recover the slaves from those to whom he had improperly resigned them, is barred by the statute. [1. D. & B's Eq. 73.] The filing of a bill in Equity is the commencement of the suit, and the time within which presumption of satisfaction is to arise, must be reckoned back from the period. [3. Ire. Eq. 126.] A promise of a party that he will settle with another will only take a claim out of the statute, when it clearly appears that the promise referred to that particular claim. [10. Ire. 36, 2. Dev. 307 and 2. D. & B. 330, approved, 11. Ire. 86.] After a debt had been barred by the statute, the debtor said to the creditor, "unless J. R. has paid it for me, it is a just debt, and I will pay it," and again "it is a just debt, and I will pay it, if I cannot prove that it has been settled by J. R." *Held* that the case was thereby taken out of the statute. By such declarations the *onus* of proof that the debt had been paid rested on the defendant. [11 Ire. 145.] Where a plaintiff in an action of assumpsit, in order to bar the operation of the statute, gives in evidence words used by the defendant, the language must be such as, without straining imports, a willingness and intention thereby to assume the debt, or amounts to an unequivocal acknowledgment of the subsistence of the obligation. In a conversation between the plaintiff and defendant, in relation to the matter in dispute, the former said to the latter, "that matter about Frank's hire in 1842, must be fixed," when the latter asked, "will not other notes or judgments do, instead of my note," and the plaintiff, remarking, "yes, if they are good," nothing further passed between them; *held* that the defendant's expressions did not revive the debt, and bar the operation of the statute. [11. Ire. 445.] A promise to settle an account is an admission of a subsisting liability, and an engagement to pay any balance, which may, upon the settlement, be found due, and repels the plea of the act of limitations. [3. Dev. 460 and 2. Hay. 161, approved, 2. D. & B's Eq. 82.]

Where an administrator purchased a female slave at his own sale and accounted with the distributees for the price, and was permitted to hold the slave and her increase for forty years and upwards without any claim or demand from them: it was held that if the reception of the price of the slave did not amount to a confirmation of the sale, yet the acquiescence for so long a time would have the same effect; that such *laches* must deprive a party of all right to open what was apparently closed so long, whatever might be the transaction; and especially ought it to have that effect in the case of female slaves, from whom, in the meantime, a numerous progeny might spring. [2. D. & B's Eq. 147.]

G.

FROM NILES' REGISTER OF FEBRUARY 11, 1815.

The Battle of New Orleans.

The following is a Copy of a letter from Major General Jackson to the Secretary of War, dated Head-Quarters, Seventh Military District, four miles below New Orleans, January 13:"

Sir: At such a crisis, I conceive it my duty to keep you constantly advised of my situation.

On the 10th instant, I forwarded to you an account of the bold attempt made by the enemy on the morning of the 8th, to take possession of my works by storm, and of the severe repulse he met with. That report having been sent by the mail which crosses the lake, may possibly have miscarried: for which reason I think it the more necessary briefly to repeat the substance of it.

Early on the morning of the 8th, the enemy having been actively employed the two preceding days in making preparations for a storm, advanced in two strong columns on my right and left. They were received, however, with a firmness which, it seems, they little expected and which defeated all their hopes. My men, undismayed by their approach, which indeed they long anxiously wished, for, upon them a fire so deliberate and certain as rendered their scaling ladders and fascines, as well as their more direct implements of warfare, perfectly useless. For upwards of an hour it was continued with a briskness of which there have been but few instances, perhaps, in any country. In justice to the enemy, it must be said, they withstood it as long as could be expected from the most determined bravery. At length however, when all prospect of success became hopeless, they fled in confusion from the field, leaving it covered with their dead and wounded. Their loss was immense. I had at first computed it at 1,500; but it is since ascertained to have been much greater. Upon information, which is believed to be correct, Colonel Haynes, the Inspector General, reports it to be in total, 2,600. His report I inclose you. My loss was inconsiderable, being only seven killed and six wounded. Such a disproportion of loss, when considering the number and kind of troops engaged, must, I know, excite astonishment and may not everywhere be fully credited; yet I am perfectly satisfied that the account is not exaggerated on the one part, nor underrated on the other.

The enemy having hastily quitted a post which they gained possession of, on the other side of the river, and we having immediately returned to it; both armies, at present, occupy their former positions. Whether, after the severe loss he has sustained, he is prepared to return to his shipping, or to make still mischief efforts to attain his first object, I do not pretend to determine. It becomes me to act as though the latter were His intention. One thing, however, seems certain, that if he still calculates on effecting what he has hitherto been unable to accomplish, he must expect considerable reinforcements; as the force with which he landed must undoubtedly be diminished by at least 3,000. Besides the loss which he sustained on the night of the 23rd ult., which is estimated at 400, he cannot have suffered less between that period and the morning of the 8th inst., than 3,000—having, within that time, been repulsed in two general attempts to drive us from our position, and there having been continued cannonading and skirmishing during the whole of it. Yet he is still able to show a very formidable force.

There is very little doubt that the commanding General, Sir Edward Packenham, was killed in the action of the 8th, and that Major Generals Keene and Gibbs were badly wounded.

Whenever a more leisure moment shall occur, I will take the liberty to make and forward you a more circumstantial account of the several actions, and particularly that of the 8th, in doing which, my chief motive will be to render justice to those brave men I have the honor to command, and who have so remarkably distinguished themselves.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON,
Major General commanding.

P. S.—A correct list of my killed and wounded will be forwarded you by the Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, LEFT BANK OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
Five miles below New Orleans.
January 13, 1815.

Sir:—I have the honor to make the following report of the killed, wounded and prisoners, taken at the battle of MacPrarlie's plantation, on the left bank of the Mississippi, on the morning of the 8th January, 1815, and five miles below the city of New Orleans.

Killed.....700
Wounded.....1400

Prisoners taken:—1 major, 4 captains, 11 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 484 comp officers and privates—making a grand total of 2600.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

A. P. HAYNE, Inspector General.

Major General ANDREW JACKSON,
Commanding the army of the Mississippi

Medical.

EDWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia. [illegible]

WHY DO YE SUFFER WITH [illegible]

LAMPS, LAMPS, LAMPS, LAMPS— [illegible]

Professional Cards.

W. HOWLETT & SON, DEN- [illegible]

JOHN W. PAYNE, ATTORNEY AT LAW. [illegible]

GEORGE W. COTHRAN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Abbeville [illegible]

JACOB T. BROWN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, [illegible]

SCOTT & SCOTT, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Greensboro' N. C. [illegible]

DISSOLUTION!—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of DEUCKER, HERBERN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of D. A. Wolff, the business will be transacted from this day by DEUCKER & HERBERN, who will settle all debts due the late firm and pay the same.

LEVY DEUCKER,
JOSEPH HERBERN, Jr.
DAVID A. WOLFF.

Greensboro, March 11, 1845.

Thankful for the community for past favors and patronage to the late firm, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Mr. Leonard Odom, who will transact our business for the present, at the old stand, "with a view," we are desirous to have our name in liquidation.

March 11—3m. DEUCKER & HERBERN.

HESPER: and other POEMS.—By FIELD. H. HILL. The undersigned has now in press, a volume of poems bearing the above title. Mr. Hill is well known to this community, as the author of many fugitive pieces, which published in newspapers have "gone the rounds of the press" sparkling as pure gems wherever set.

Having now re-claimed these wandering waifs, he presents them to the public—with others hitherto unpublished, and his publisher would only ask for them a cordial reception as—unpatronized merit.

The volume, a neat 12mo, will be sent by mail, free of postage. Price $1 per copy. Orders should be forwarded at once to the subscriber, as but a small edition will be published. A liberal discount to the Trade.

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Jan. 1 1845. N. C. Book Store.

JOB WORK.—The reputation we have enjoyed for the last five years, entitles us to putting OUR JOB WORK IN COMPETITION WITH THAT OF ANY OFFICE IN THE STATE.

We will do any kind of Printing as neat and as CHEAP as any other office will, and

ALWAYS HAVE IT EXECUTED WHEN PROMISED

Address, COLE & ALBRIGHT,
October, 1844. Greensboro, N. C.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE!—Having purchased of J. R. F. BOONE his entire stock of Boots and Shoes, the undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Greensboro and surrounding country, that they intend keeping a

GOOD ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

and other articles connected with that line of business always on hand—which they are determined to sell very low, and for CASH ONLY.

Shop opposite Brittain's Hotel.

July 24-tf B. C. GRAHAM & CO.

THE TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Saturday.....March 30, 1861

C. C. Cox, J. W. Alexander } Editors and Proprietors.

Terms.

The Times is published weekly into one sheet, at $2 a year in advance. No paper sent unless the money accompanies the order, and the paper will be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers wishing the paper with a change of P. O. will please thereby state the name of the former P. O. as well as the present, and unless otherwise ordered, the paper will be discontinued.

To Advertisers.

The Times has a good circulation for advertising. No obscene advertisements will be admitted. The following are the rates of advertising:

One square (10 lines) one insertion	$1 00
Every subsequent insertion	50
One square, one month	3 00
Two squares, one month	5 00
One column, one month	20 00
One square three months	5 00
Two squares do	8 00
Three squares do	10 00
One column do	50 00
One square one year	15 00
Two squares do	25 00
Three squares do	35 00
One column do	150 00

Act in Concert.

Whatever the division of sentiment may be on other questions, there can be no diversity of opinion as to the evil-ness of interest that binds the border slave states. We may divide and differ as to secession whether it be our best interest to secede or not secede; whether, if we secede, we shall do it now or at some future time: but go or stay, that we should act in concert—that we should act as one, there can be no question.

We hope, therefore, some measures will be taken by the different states to hold a general convention as soon as suitable arrangements can be effected for its assembling, and that this convention act for all the states, subject to re-assessment by each state afterwards. Only a part of these states are now in session by "State Conventions," but we presume delegates can be appointed and duly authenticated to act.

In the Virginia convention a resolution has been offered that a general convention of this kind assemble at Frankfort, Ky., the last Wednesday in May. This would give ample time, and yet be as soon as necessary. Should this resolution pass the Virginia convention, that body should take a recess until after the adjournment of the Frankfort convention, without acting upon the secession or finance now also before that body.

The Virginia Convention.

This body is still talking, but acting slowly. The latest news we have says there is a majority of 15 against secession, but that "instructions" are coming in very fast and some changes are being made from "conservative" to "secession." A vote was had on Monday on the Peace Conference plan, it being offered as a substitute for the majority report. The vote stood—yeas 8, nays 113.

It is thought the convention will not pass the secession ordinance, but will appoint delegates, and adjourn over to await the action of said general convention.

University Magazine.

The March No. of this periodical is before us. It contains many interesting articles; among them is one by the Hon. D. L. Swain, entitled "Life and Letters of Whitmill Hill," and is embellished with an excellent portrait of the Rev. Dr. Deems, who was for many years adjunct professor of "Logic and Rhetoric" in the University, and a sketch of his life, written by Rev. R. S. Moran, of the North Carolina Conference.

Governor Houston has signed the bill to transfer the troops and arms of the State of Texas to the authorities of the Confederate States.

Our Future.

As gloomy as the cloud of civil war which lowers over us, may appear, we have hope for the future. In mind as in matter; in society as in the physical world, the more weighty influence and substance will find the bottom; while the lighter obstructions are forced to move and make way. In strength of mind and physical endurance the Anglo Saxon race has no equal. Wherever it has come in contact with inferior races, they have receded and dwindled, while it grew, strengthened and expanded. Comparatively, the Anglo-Saxon race and the English language cover but a small area of the globe; yet in the last century their influence has increased in a remarkable ratio. The English, among languages, is said by philologists, to be the sledge hammer language; and we say the Anglo Saxon race is the Vulcan spirit that is to wield it to the destruction of every opposing influence to its spread and mastery of the world.

Great have been national convulsions, but this race has never receded from a position once attained. Every convulsion has only been, as it were, the swelling of an earthquake to push it further on—the sowing of Dragon teeth, from which spring armed men.

There is also, apparently innate, in the Anglo-Saxon mind a love of justice and freedom. This comes from its advancement in civilization—its consciousness of its own power. The English government is a fair example of this in Europe; the United States, in America. There are no people in the world so free, so prosperous, so happy. We must first degrade before we can enslave such a people.

From this view of the subject, we have hope. The present secession movement in the Southern States may be but the effulgence of overheated passion; if so, it will soon spend its strength, and the former states of society will be resumed. Or if it be the outburst of reason, the wave of events will move onward to its ultimate end, as irresistible as the tide of the sea follows the queen of night. There need, therefore, be no gloomy forebodings. The world moves on as surely as Deity is Omnipotent. And just so sure will the Anglo Saxon race triumph over opposing influences, until both sea and land will bow supplicantly to its peaceful sceptre.

The Luthams.

The brothers Lutham, who shot Mr. Gist of Washington, last summer, were tried for Murder in Greenville recently.—The trial was not concluded till 2 o'clock Sunday morning, when the jury rendered their verdict of "Not Guilty." Nine distinguished Attorneys were engaged in it, viz: For the State, Attorney General Jenkins, H. W. Miller, Esq., of Raleigh, and Messrs. Sparrow and Warren, of Washington. For the prisoners, D. K. McRae, Esq., of Newbern, Messrs. Rodman and Carter, of Washington, and Messrs Satterwhite and Singletary, of Pitt. Only Messrs Rodman, Jenkins, McRae and Miller participated in the argument.

The "Monitour" on the Morrill Tariff.

The *Monitour* (Louis Napoleon's organ,) says that if the Morrill Tariff is not repealed, "Europe will end by seeing only a fortunate event in a separation which she at first deplored; and it will become not only a right, but a duty, for us to recognize the independence of the new Confederacy."

We respectfully call the attention of such as be interested, to the advertisement of Messrs. CRAWFORD and ANDERSON, of Richmond, in this paper. We know them to be perfectly reliable in every way, and worthy of the patronage of our people. Their establishment is large and the assortment well selected for the Southern trade.

To all whom it may concern, read the advertisement of O. S. BALDWIN, Wilmington, in this paper. We have patronised this establishment, and there can be no question as to the quality and workmanship of goods bought here. Encourage home trade.

The last rail of the Louisville, Clarksville and Memphis Railroad was laid on Monday.

Gen. Webb has declined the acceptance of the appointment as Minister to Turkey.

Free Negroes Going West.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has inaugurated an important movement, by which the transit of free negroes from the Southern states to the free states in the North West is greatly facilitated.—There are a great many difficulties in the way of emigration, from the ignorance of this class of the cheaper and more direct routes, and their liability of being arrested as fugitives. By the system inaugurated by this road, these difficulties are overcome. The parties emigrating, being well bonded, according to state laws, are furnished with a clear passage through the slave states.

The agent, Mr Louis Zimmer, was in our town this week perfecting the arrangements of the company with the southern roads. He has made arrangements to sell through tickets from Weldon, N. C., to Columbus, Zanesville, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Ohio, or, to St. Louis, Mo. The same arrangements will be made in other places, further South; Wilmington, Raleigh, Charlotte, N. C., Columbia and Charleston, S. C. &c.

We are also authorised by the agent to state that *First Class* tickets to all Western and Southwestern Cities, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, are sold at these various places, which will save money, the trouble of buying tickets at various points, and of checking baggage. The agent, Louis Zimmer, Esq., may be addressed at Richmond Va. box 470.

OBJECTIONABLE TO SOUTHERN MEN.—We have received letters from various sources, complaining that documents have been received at Littleton and other North Carolina post offices, directed to free negroes, under the frank of the Hon. John A. Gilmer. It is due to the people of North Carolina that Mr. Gilmer explain this matter, as we cannot believe that he would knowingly frank his speeches or any other documents to free negroes. Such a course is not only repugnant to the feelings of every Southern man, but utterly without precedent, we believe, in the history of North Carolina's representatives in Congress.—*Petersburg Express.*

In addition to the above we have before us a letter written by a respectable gentleman in Granville which states that documents bearing Mr. Gilmer's frank were taken from the post office at Townsville, directed to free negroes. The writer is satisfied of the genuine-ness of the frank; and he adds that no mistake can have been made in sending those documents, as the parties to whom they were addressed are listed in the census returns as free negroes.

Mr. Gilmer owes it to himself to explain this matter.—*State Journal, 23d inst.*

Can the editor of the State Journal call it honest treatment to an opponent, to publish the above from the *Express*, which appears in that paper several weeks ago and then to comment upon it as he does, when he has seen a letter from Mr Gilmer in explanation of this matter, dated "Washington, February 7th 1861," and published in nearly every paper in the state? We are no apologist for Mr. Gilmer, but the above effort at misrepresentation is too bold and daring. Did the editor of the Journal never see Mr. Gilmer's letter and did he publish it? We have no objection to the existence of parties, nor of opponents, but a *fair* thing is a *fair* thing, and we presume the Journal will publish the letter he calls for.

THE RECENT SNOW.—The snow at Charleston, S. C., Tuesday, was two inches deep. The fig trees are badly frost-bitten. At Aiken, S. C., it was six inches deep, and at Summerville, in the same State, five inches—the deepest snow that has fallen there since 1815. The Portsmouth, (Va.) Transcript says:

The effects of the late storm are beginning to be ascertained. We conversed yesterday with a gentleman from the country, who has one of the largest orchards in lower Virginia, and is extensively engaged in trucking, and he informed us that his fruit, tomatoes and peas, have been almost totally destroyed. Of peaches he does not expect to have enough to make a pie.

AUGUSTA, GA., March 21.—The sloop Isabella, Capt. Jones, laden with provisions for the United States fleet at Pensacola, was seized last night.

(The seizure probably took place at Savannah, though the locality is not stated. Gen. Bragg has issued a proclamation that all provisions intended for U. S. Men of War in the Gulf are to be seized and confiscated.)

Hon. John C. Breckenridge.

The Hon. John C. Breckenridge, Senator from Kentucky, and successor of Hon. John J. Crittenden, delivered in the Senate on the 18th inst., one of the most able speeches we have read from that body.—We are especially pleased with its general tone, but it is too long to appear in our columns. Of the Inaugural, after noticing the position of Mr. Douglas and others, who term it "peace," he says—

I regret, sir, that I have not been able to construe the inaugural address of the President as it has been construed by other Senators. I freely admit, and I am gratified to be able to say so, that the general expressions employed by that eminent gentleman were expressive of a desire for conciliation, for harmony, and the prevention of bloodshed; but I fear that the policy which he deems it his duty to pursue must inevitably result in a collision of arms and in the effusion of blood, unless it is essentially modified.

Then reading, comparing and sifting various passages in the inaugural he says—

Then, sir, I think I am justified in construing the inaugural to mean that the President will hold the forts and other places within the confederate States; that he will execute the laws in all those States, and collect duties and imposts to the extent of his power; and that whenever a resistance to this design or purpose takes place it will result from his necessary action.

Mr. Breckenridge then continues, asserting that it is not his belief that the administration intends to pursue a policy to avert the possibility of bloodshed; but that we shall be liable at any moment to hear of a collision of arms; the whole being the mere sport of accident or chance. He pleads for the senate to settle down upon some fixed policy; either to declare for coercion and to prepare for it—or to acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States. To vacillate was ruinous in either case of maintaining the Union or acknowledging the Confederate States.

On the question of revenue, Mr. Breckenridge clearly showed that it could not be collected. There was no questioning that point.

On the territorial question, after presenting the position of the Republican party, he says—

All these questions, Mr. President, have been argued thoroughly, and exhausted. I shall not go into them at length, but I express the opinion, nay, the confident belief, that the slaveholding States never will consent that the non-slaveholding States shall monopolize the whole of this great inheritance. We have a right to a portion by constitutional right.—We have a right to it by labor, by money, and by blood. As an eminent Senator, now no longer here, said upon a late occasion, the Southern States paid their part for it when money was its price; they contributed their part for it when blood was its price; and, sir, they never will submit to be excluded by the Federal Government from all share in the imperial inheritance, that belongs to all the States alike. They never will consent to be hemmed in by a hostile policy, and denied all share of the public domain, as an outlet for their people and the natural increase of their slaves. Whatever settlement may be made of other questions, this must be settled upon terms that will give them either a right, in common with others, to emigrate into all the territory, or will secure to them their rights on a principle of equitable division.—They will contend to the last for the principle that the common Government must be impartial between the States and their institutions.

Mr President, at the beginning of this session these dangers were foreseen by men north and south. Southern gentlemen offered all sorts of propositions of adjustment; and from the Northern States, able and patriotic men, in this and the other branch of Congress, offered resolutions, delivered speeches, prayed and implored a just and satisfactory settlement.—The people of the North, too, many of them, saw the danger. From New Jersey, from Pennsylvania, from the great States in the valley of the Ohio and elsewhere, petitions poured in upon Congress to adjust this question upon such terms as would give security and peace; but the members of the dominant party in this and the other branch of Congress, with stubborn incredulity as to the results, and with a determined purpose to make no change in the platform of their party, from the beginning, refused to recede one inch; have, from the beginning refused to meet us half way, quarter way anywhere, upon a basis of settlement.

Upon the strenuous efforts of Southern men, and of Union men north, to effect an equitable settlement, Mr. Breckenridge proceeds—

At an early period of the session a select committee of thirteen Senators was raised composed of representative men from all parts of the Union, for the purpose of reporting a scheme of adjustment. The dominant party was fully and ably represented upon it. After conferring together for weeks, they were unable to agree, I believe, upon a single proposition; and reported that disagreement to the Senate. In looking at the proceedings of that committee, I have been struck with the rigid purpose to give no terms that marked the conduct of every member of the dominant party. First, were resolutions, offered by two Senators no longer here—one the President of the Confederate States, and the other their Secretary of State—which laid down the broad proposition of the equality of slave property with other property, and its right to equal protection with other property in the common domain of the Union; the doctrine received in the Southern States, with very few exceptions. That was voted down. It did not receive the assent of some who were willing to go for measures which would have been satisfactory to the South. Then we receded from that point. Next came the proposition of my eminent and patriotic predecessor, propositions which have been sustained by Kentucky, by Virginia, by New Jersey, I believe, and by hundreds of thousands of names presented here in the Senate from various parts of the United States. When those propositions came before that committee every one of them received the unanimous negative vote of every Senator of the Republican party upon the committee. They refused to recognize property in slaves, or to give it equal protection in all the Territories; then they refused to be an equitable division; they refused to declare that they would not abolish slavery in the District; then they refused to declare that they would not abolish the inter-State trade; refused all propositions of the guarantee of every description and neither in this House nor in the other, during the whole of the last Congress, notwithstanding the urgent, the supplicatory efforts of gentlemen from the North and the South to bring them up to the mark of doing something which would pacify the country, and give some assurance of security and peace—never, never from beginning to end, have they receded from these essential principles of their political platform.

Mr Breckenridge then examines the policy of the Republican Party, and draws his conclusion from a recent declaration of Mr. Seward in a speech, when he said—

"From the Union I call your attention away from the Union which was not in danger, to the principles of freedom when they were in danger: so now, having saved fairly the Union its principles of freedom as we Republicans understand them, I call your attention away from those principles not in danger, to the Union which is in danger; and we must preserve the Union as the means of securing the triumph of those principles."

This, says Mr Breckenridge clearly indicates their policy to be emancipation of slavery in the Southern States. After clearly fortifying this position, he proceeds and concludes his speech:

Sir, from my place in the Senate, I warn those States that this is the policy to be pursued; and I do not hesitate to say that, if followed to be carried out, in my opinion it will be complicated and disastrous consequences; for I ask you again, who can point to any symptom anywhere of any purpose, either in the House of Representatives, or in the Senate here, or in the Republican press, or in the acts of their Legislatures recently or now in session—who can point me to any evidence of a purpose on the part of that party to surrender any of their distinctive principles of its organization, or to grant the Southern States equality and right?

Mr President, look at the border States.—They have tried to be the pacificators in connexion with their gallant and loyal Northern friends; they have demanded, they have said, they have begged, they have implored for honorable terms of settlement, and they have been spurned. How noble and just and patriotic and forbearing they have been! and this is the reward of it to them for their honest, loyal and well meant efforts to save the Union of the States. But, Mr President, let Senators not mistake the border States. Let it not be supposed that they adhere to the hope of settlement because they fear coercion, or because they are appalled by secession threats of blood letting. No sir. Does any man who knows anything of the history of the State I have the honor to represent, suppose that she is controlled for an instant by such considerations? No sir. Her people are numerous, brave, self reliant, and true to her interests and her honor. She has written her heroic history, in characters that cannot perish, upon the annals of this Confederacy. Sir, I would not pursue this line of remark for an instant, but that we have been taunted here again and again with the doctrine of force and threats of blood letting. Let me tell the Senator who uttered this last threat, that Kentucky, in defending the lives and rights of his people, has shed more blood on the soil of this State, than his constituents will ever shed on hers. Nay, more, there is not in all your history, from the time she entered the Confederacy, one battle-field that has not been whitened with the bones of her sons; or a stream that finds its way from its source to the lakes, or the river, that has not been stained by the blood of her children. Besides the present generation, numerous and thronging, we have yet among us many a veteran, full of his original strength and courage, ready now to defend his State as, when young, he took with oft-re-step the bloody plains of Chalmette, or rushed with dauntless valor to defend your Northwest from British and Indian foes. No Sir, it is not because she fears, but because she is attached to the Constitution and the Union of the States, that Kentucky lingers yet, and pants for a settlement.

The Interior of Floating Battery.

A new York merchant, who, while in Charleston, was shown through the Floating Battery, furnishes the Times with the following description of its interior:

Accompanied by one of the Governor's Aids and met by Lieut. Hamilton at the entrance, we crawled through the gun holes, and stepped on the main deck. The first impression is that of immense solidity. The outer or gun side is covered with six plates of iron—two of them of the T railroad pattern, placed horizontally, and the other four bolted one over the other, in the strongest manner, and running vertically. The wall of the gun side is full four feet thick, constructed of the peculiar Palmetto wood, so full of fibrous material that 64-pounders cannot pierce them. The main deck is wide and roomy. In nineteen open chambers, on the port side of the deck, we found a profusion of shot—32-pounders, while just beyond them is an immense pile of sand-bags, which protect an overhanging roof, under which is to be placed the hospital. This also protects the magazines (three in number,) under which is the hold proper. There are six entrances to the hold, which will contain, if necessary, over three hundred men. When it is finally moored near Sumter, there will be four heavy wedges driven down by a species of ram, which will hold it fast, and prevent any swaying around by the tide. Although not versed in military matters, I should say that its immense strength of Palmetto logs and iron combined, with a bombproof roof over all, will make it perfectly impervious to anything that Major Anderson can bring to bear against it. While thus secure, the inventor claims that he can easily effect a breach in the weak side of the fort.

The Baltimore Conference.

After a long and somewhat stormy session on the slavery question, the Baltimore Conference has adjourned. The following is a correct copy of the resolutions of the Wilson plan as modified and passed by the Conference:

1st. *Be it Resolved by the Baltimore Annual Conference, in Conference Assembled*, That we hereby declare that the General Conference of the M. E. Church, held at Buffalo, in May, 1860, by its unconstitutional action, has sundered the ecclesiastical relation which has hitherto bound us together as one Church, so far as any act of theirs could do so; that we will not longer submit to the jurisdiction of said General Conference, but hereby declare ourselves separate and independent of it, still claiming to be, notwithstanding, an integral part of the M. E. Church.

2d. *Resolved*, That nevertheless, if, in accordance with the spirit of the foregoing preamble, three fourths of the several Annual Conferences, to be held prior to the next session of the Annual Conference bring the great wrong and injury done to the Baltimore and other Border Conferences, shall disavow the act of their delegates and the action of the late General Conference on the subject of slavery, and shall unite in a demand that the most thorough and satisfactory redress shall be given, and shall instruct their delegates so to vote in any Convention that may be called for the purpose of a more perfect union,—

First, by abrogating the New Chapter;

Second, by transferring the subject of slavery to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Annual Conferences, where it exists;

Third, that a fair proportion of the Episcopals of the Church be placed under the charge and direction of said Conferences; then, and not until then, will we re-unite with them in the organization of another General Conference.

3rd. *Resolved*, That this Conference has taken the action expressed in the above resolutions, after much long suffering and reproach, to give freedom to our preachers, in the discharge of their duties in our territory, and cannot refrain from expressing the hope that the day may speedily come when agitation and strife shall have ceased among us, and the great Methodist family East, West, North, and South, be again united in the common effort which engages the hearts and lives of our fathers—that of spreading Scriptural Holiness all over the land.

4th. That a committee of seven, consisting of S. Register, J. S. Martin, S. S. Roszel, E. R. Veitch, W. G. Eggleston, N. Wilson, and T. H. W. Monroe, be appointed to prepare a Pastoral Letter for our people, setting forth the grounds and aims of the action.

The following is the Protest of the minority of the Conference:

We, the undersigned members of the Baltimore Annual Conference, differing with a majority of our brethren in regard to the mode of obtaining relief from the evils which have been entailed upon us by the action of the late General Conference, upon the subject of slavery, protest against the course which they have adopted—

1st. Because it is an appeal to revolution for redress, before the constitutional means have been tried, much less exhausted.

2nd. Because it shapes our course without consultation with other non-concurring Conferences, all of whom have strong claim upon our fraternity, and some in slave territory will be materially affected, and probably prejudiced in their interests thereby.

3rd. Because the act is done, and announced, within the bosom of two States, which are now the custodians of the Federal Union, and will strengthen the hands of political secessionists, and carry dismay to the hearts of all who would preserve our national inheritance.

But it is of the mode of obtaining relief from our troubles, alone, in which we differ with our brethren.

We, too, protest against the "New Chapter." We protest against the continuance of the subject of slavery as a question of legislation in the general councils of the Church. And we ask a call of an extra session of the General Conference in 1862, and an expression by the Annual Conferences of their approval or disapproval of the above terms of relief, which our circumstances demand; and assure our people that by the tone of that response, and that of our sister sympathizing Conferences, especially in slave territory, our course at our next session shall be controlled—whether it be further negotiation or immediate separation.

In Christian hope that these assurances will bring rest to the churches against the present year, we are, &c.

[*Signed by some thirty names.*]

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES—ENCOURAGE THEM.—People may talk as they will, but there is no denying the fact, that the only effectual way of building up the South and rendering her independent, is to foster and encourage her manufactures, and thus increase her material wealth and prosperity. This has been so often demonstrated, that we will not reflect upon the intelligence of our readers, by any repetition here.—And we have now an opportunity offered to help a Southern establishment, which we desire that our readers shall not allow to pass unimproved. The Crenshaw woolen Company, composed of several of the most reliable gentlemen in Richmond city, have at great cost erected a building in that city, and supplied it with the most expensive and improved machinery. They are now manufacturing, as will be seen by the advertisements in the *Express*, every description of cloths, cassimeres blankets, gentlemen's shawls and other articles, a large amount of which is imperatively demanded in the South for every purpose. A gentleman residing in this city, informs us that he has just returned from Richmond. While there, he accompanied L. D. Crenshaw, Esq., a large owner in the mill, to his office, and examined one hundred different specimens of articles manufactured by the Crenshaw Woolen Company. He says he was amazed at the variety, elegance and beauty of these patterns. He had not supposed that there was an establishment in Virginia, possessing facilities to manufacture such goods. Now let Virginia farmers and Virginia merchants buy at home. We are credibly informed that the prices charged by this company are no higher than those demanded at the North. This being granted, there is no excuse for buying in more northern latitudes, where there is a total lack of sympathy and an utter absence of homogeneousness. It is by such a course, and such a course only, that Virginians can ever hope to make themselves independent of the North.—*Petersburg Express.*

RATIFICATION OF THE PERMANENT CONSTITUTION.—The Savannah *Republican* of Monday says: "The Constitution of the Confederate States was taken up by our Convention, in secret session, on Saturday last, and, after a brief consideration, ratified by the unanimous vote of the body. Immense applause followed the vote, and soon after a large concourse—many of whom were delegates—assembled in Wright Square, where the Chatham Artillery fired a salute of seven guns in honor of the event."

Ex Gov. Helms, of Kentucky, in a letter in the Louisville Courier, advocates the union of all the slave States to prevent civil war.

Goldsboro Mass Meeting.

The Southern Rights Party of North Carolina held a mass meeting at Goldsboro, on last Friday and Saturday. There were twenty-six counties represented.

Hon. Barton Craige on behalf of the Committee appointed to prepare resolutions for the action of this meeting, made the following report which was unanimously adopted, the resolutions being voted upon *seriatim*:

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, recently in session, passed by the constitutional majority an act authorizing the people of the State, in their discretion to call a Convention for the consideration of the relations of the State of North Carolina to the Federal Government, or agency of the United States, and to the different States composing the Union or Confederacy known as the United States; *and whereas*, the citizens of North Carolina, ardently attached as they have been and still are to the institutions under which they have been raised, and have been transmitted to them from their revolutionary ancestors, have, in some cases been unavailing to recognize the fact that these constitutions, and the true principles upon which they were founded, have been totally subverted, or if such fact were recognized, have still hoped that some plan of compromise or concession might yet be agreed upon; *and whereas*, further events have sufficiently and most conclusively shown that so far will or such a any proper and satisfactory guarantees for the protection of the threatened rights of the Southern States (and North Carolina claims to be in the fullest sense of the word a Southern and not merely a border State,) have failed, and we believe will fail, be it

Therefore, Resolved, That the interests, as well as the honor, of North Carolina naturally and imperatively demand that her political connections hereafter should be with her sister States of the South and not with the States of the North, opposed to her as they are in social institutions and in pecuniary interests, and enemies as they have shown themselves to be in both relations.

2. *Resolved*, That we respectfully recommend the formation of an organization, to be known as the Southern Rights Party of North Carolina, whose object it shall be to disseminate the facts and present the arguments bearing upon this issue to the people of every county in the State of North Carolina, believing that when the facts prior as well as subsequent to the day of election, (28th February, 1861,) are fully understood, the citizens of North Carolina will reconsider their action and demand from their *servants*, the Governor and General Assembly an opportunity to so express their wishes through the ballot box.

3. *Resolved*, That for the purpose of disseminating these facts and presenting the arguments deducible therefrom, we suggest—1st. That the president of this meeting appoint a State Executive Committee, consisting of two from each Congressional District, whose duty it shall be to adopt all honorable and proper measures for carrying out the objects and defending the Southern Rights voters of North Carolina.

4. *Resolved*, That we respectfully recommend to the Southern Rights citizens of each county in the State to form, at the earliest practicable time, county organizations, whose proper executive officer shall correspond with the Southern State Executive Committee.

5. *Resolved*, That the forts of the Federal Government on the soil of North Carolina were intended to defend and protect and not to menace and subjugate her citizens, and that any additional forces placed in such forts, not simply without the request, but against the wishes of the people and of the authorities of the State, must be regarded as a menace, and as a preliminary step to subjugation, which, as North Carolinians, we must not only denounce, but in the last resort resist at all hazard.

In accordance with the third resolution the following gentlemen were chosen as an Executive Committee of the Southern Rights party of North Carolina, to carry out the objects of said resolution.

The President of the meeting was made Chairman *ex officio* of said Committee.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1st *Dist.*—L. S. Johnson, Woodville, Perquimans; H. M. Shaw, Indian Town, Currituck.

2d *Dist.*—Elias L. Bridges, Tarboro, Edgecombe; Dr. Milton Scilby, Hyde.

3rd *Dist.*—O. P. Meares, New Hanover; W. F. Leake, Richmond.

4th *Dist.*—Dr. Polk Jones, Orange; P. A. Thornton, Warren.

5th *Dist.*—J. R. S. McLean, Guilford; Samuel P. Hall, Caswell.

6th *Dist.*—F. D. Stockton, Iredell; Col. Sam. Hargrave, Davidson.

7th *Dist.*—Hampton B. Hammond, Anson; Rufus Barringer, Cabarrus.

8th *Dist.*—Gen'l C. M. Avery, Burke; N. W. Woodfin, Buncombe.

It was resolved, on motion of Mr. Englehard, that when this meeting adjourn, it do adjourn to meet in *Charlotte on the 20th May next*.

J. G. Burckmyer, under sentence of death for murder, in South Carolina, has been pardoned by Gov. Pickens.

INDIAN OUTRAGES IN TEXAS.—The Indians are again commencing their outrages in Texas. A letter dated San Antonio, March 5, says:

"Our town is full of Indian news. Our express came in yesterday evening. Twenty-four persons had been killed. Mr. Clem came in this afternoon. A family had been murdered in the Atascosa, beyond the Medina."

A letter from Fredericksburg notes several Indian depredations about ten miles from that place. Parties of Indians were roving other frontier sections of the State, in one place killing a man named Eastwood, in another place two others named Adams and Robinson.

FLORIDA POSTAGE STAMPS.—The telegraph has noticed the fact that the Postmaster at Madison, Florida, had been using postage stamps other than those authorized by the Post Office Department. This statement reaching the said official he immediately addressed the Department in explanation, saying that in the absence of regular stamps and small change he had issued a number of one and three cent checks, which, as used, he charged against himself in favor of the Department. He expressed great indignation at the suspicion of an attempted fraud on his part. The present able and efficient Third Assistant Postmaster General replied to this letter to-day, reading the Postmaster at Madison a pretty severe lecture on the introduction of unauthorized checks, and calling his attention to the law, which requires all postage to be prepaid with *stamps*.—*Wash. Cor. Balt. Amer.*

SOUTHERN PUBLISHING HOUSES.—The proprietors of such establishments ought to be doing a brisk business. The legal publications of Richmond stand as high, if not higher, than those of any other city in the United States. The crisis seems to have exerted no unhappy influence on the book trade, legal or otherwise. It is as true now as it was twelve months ago, (or in the days of Solomon,) of many books there is no end. We go for encouraging every home enterprise, be it exhibited in the publication of a book to enlighten man's upper story, the manufacture of garments to clothe or adorn his person, or the production of mighty bombs to blow up the expectations of all trespassers upon our domain in the making of books, however, bearing on the *ex luci or lex talionis*, our Richmond publishers cannot be excelled, and it is a fact we are proud to record in their behalf.—*Dispatch.*

WASHINGTON, March 21.—John T. Sugar, of Tennessee, has been nominated Consul to St. Thomas. Howe, Collector at Key West, has been confirmed.

No reinforcements sent South, nor orders issued to reinforce Fort Pickens, is now considered the most reliable report from administrative circles.

CLEAVELAND, O., March 21.—The Republican caucus of the Legislature nominated John Sherman for U. S. Senate, on the 79th ballot.

A resolution requesting Congress to call a National Convention, passed both Houses of the Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, March 21.—The State Convention has ratified the Confederate Constitution by a vote of 101 to 7.

(The rapidity with which the Confederate states ratify the permanent Constitution, and the unanimity of the votes are remarkable.)

WASHINGTON, March 25.—New York merchants are writing here that unless Congress holds an extra session to repeal the Morrill tariff bill they will import goods via Charleston.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The steamer Bienville, from New Orleans, is under surveillance of the Custom-House authorities, for not having a proper clearance under the coastwise trade act. She and her cargo are liable to forfeiture.—Released.

General Twiggs has declined the appointment of Brigadier General of the Confederate States army, on account of feeble health.

Daniel B. Hughlett, formerly of Fauquier county Va., was drowned near Chattanooga, Tenn., a few days since.

PICKINGS.—At the late session of the Illinois Legislature the members, among other extravagances, voted themselves a gold pen each, valued at $15. Some of the members, who had no special use for gold pens, supplied themselves with tablespoons, castors, and like articles of household value.

Theodore Schlessinger, a reporter on the Savannah (Ga.) Republican, died on the 17th inst., from exposure at Fort Jackson.

MARRIED.

In Orange county, on the 21th inst., by Rev. P. S. Gladson, Mr. Alson C. Thompson and Miss Natalie E. Thompson.

In this county, on the 21st inst., John S. Binns, of Richmond, Va., and Miss Kate Dick.

In Pitt county, N. C., at the residence of Mr. Benj. Brown, Mr. Henry M. Rountree to Miss Winnie Brown, all of Pitt.

In this county, on the 20th inst., at the residence of Col. James N. Millis, by Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, Mr. Emsley A. Armfield, of Thomas county, Georgia, and Miss Rhoda M. Gardner, daughter of Charles Gardner dec'd.

In Guilford county, on the 21st inst., Rev. G. William Welker and Miss Emily Jane, daughter of John Carbie.

In High Point, on the 24th inst., Mr. J. E. Johnson and Miss C. F. Lyller. On the 21st inst., Mr. W. A. Welch and Miss R. C. Welborn.

In Alamance county, on the 7th inst., DeWitt C. Roberts Esq., of Orange county, to Miss Maggie L. Holt, of Alamance.

In Bangkok, Siam, on the 6th of December, Rev. Daniel McGilvary, of the Presbyterian Mission, and Miss Sophia R., eldest daughter of Rev. D. B. Bradley.

DIED.

In Stokes county, on the 11th inst., Mrs. Martha Martin, relict of the late C. J. James Martin, aged 87 years.

In Randolph county, N. C., on the 9th instant, William Ingram, senior, aged 69 years, 1 month and 8 days.

COMMERCIAL.

Greensboro Market.

Reported expressly for The Times, by B. L. Cole.

Mar. 21.—Bacon 12½c. Beef 7@9c. Beeswax 25c. Butter 15c. Coffee 16@c. Candles, tallow 20@25c.—Adamantine 25@30c.—Sperm 40@45c. Corn 75c. Meal 75c. Chickens 10@15c. Eggs 10@10c. Flour $7 00. Lard 12½@15c. Hay 75c. Oats 40@50c. Peas, yellow 90c. white 31. Pork $7. Rice 7c. Salt $2¾@2¾. Sugar, brown 10@12½c. loaf 15c. crushed 15c. clarified 14c. Tallow 12½@15c. Wheat $1@1 25. Fruit—dried apples 3@4c. per lb. Peaches, unpeeled 5@6c. peeled 9c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

Mar. 23.—Sales of cotton to-day 16,500 bales. Middlings 12@12½c.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Mar. 26.—Wheat—New crop white 1 10@1 65; red 1 30 Corn—White and yellow 55@55.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Mar. 27.—Cotton active 12@12¾c. Flour—Southern 5 30@5 60. Wheat—Southern Red 1 35. Corn Mixed 58@60.

PETERSBURG MARKET.

Mar. 26.—Wheat—White 1 57@1 71c. Red 1 45. Corn—mixed 1 31. Corn—62@65. Bacon—12c. Flour—sup. 7 12½@7 50; extra 7 50@8 00; family 10@10 50.

RICHMOND MARKET.

Mar. 26.—Tobacco—Lugs, common and good, at 3 75@5 25; leaf, 5@11½. Wheat—Red 1 30@1 35; white 1 50c.

NORFOLK MARKET.

Reported yesterday, by Lockwood & Brother, Corn Merchants.

Mar. 25.—Flour—Family 7 25, Extra 6 75, Superfine 6 50. Wheat—white 1 20@1 40; red 1 10@1 25.—Spirits Turpentine dull. Rosin 1 45. Corn—white 60@65. Yellow and mixed 60@ 1. Bacon—shoulders 9@9½c. sides 11@11½c.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Mar. 27.—Turpentine—Virgin $1 62, yellow dip 1 50 and $1 ½ dist. Spirits Turpentine—Country 1 45@1 48. For New York bbls. Rosin—Pale 2 75@3 00; Fair—1 50@ bbl.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

1861. SPRING IMPORTATION. 1861

Clarkson, Anderson & Co.,

No. 106 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

IMPORTERS of heavy and Fancy Hardware, Cutlery, Guns and "Anchor Plating Ware" to which they invite the attention of their Spring Importations, to which they invite the attention of such merchants as may be in want of any thing in their line, as they are determined to sell low for cash or pay promptly, feeling assured all such will find it their advantage to buy of them.

Feb. 28—3t.

PATENT CLOTHES WRINGER AND SAFETY CLOTHES PIN.

The subscriber would call particular attention to the above Wringer and Pin, which are the best articles of the kind ever offered to the public. The Wringer is warranted to wring dry in one minute, and will not break the buttons off the clothes. The Pin is the best and cheapest ever offered to the public. Both articles are for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 1 Governor street, Richmond, Va.

Sept. 5—1y.

WILMINGTON

CLOTHING MANUFACTORY!

HAVING secured the services of JAMES MCCORMICK, recently Principal Cutter in a New York establishment, and eminently qualified to manufacture all kinds of CIVIL and MILITARY WORK, we feel confident of giving the highest satisfaction. Newly Imported

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

Together with Staple

SEASONABLE STYLES OF S. CAROLINA MAKE.

Our extensive arrangements will enable us to work at as low figures as any Northern House. The workmen employed have the highest reputation.

FRENCH and AMERICAN FASHIONS

Received semi-monthly. Our facilities are unequalled in every essential feature of the

MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Military Companies furnished with the State Arms Buttons, at lower figures than they can be purchased in other places. Canvassers employed at short notice. ALL kinds of MILITARY EQUIPMENTS furnished to order at New York Prices.

SUPERIOR MADE CLOTHING,

our own celebrated manufacture and perfect in every style, on hand.

GENTS' UNDER WEAR of all kinds. THE FRENCH LONG SHIRTS, Collars, &c., in great variety. Large assortment of Trunks, Bags, Valises, &c., for Gentlemen and Ladies. Please search below the market generally, Umbrellas for Ladies and Gentlemen. Weather Protectors Low.

Clothing manufactured in the same building upon second story. Twenty to Forty work men constantly employed.

The patronage of the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country of North and South Carolina is respectfully solicited.

O. S. BALDWIN.

Manufacturer of Clothing, Importer and Dealer in Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Furnishing Goods, &c.,

38 Market Street,

mch 5—3t. WILMINGTON, N. C.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

LOVE'S PHILOSOPHY.

BY FINLEY JOHNSON.

I heed not now your earnest love,
Nor fear your ardent hate;
The chain that bound me unto thee,
Has been severed by fate;
In vain you search—within my face
But cold contempt is seen;
We two shall never, never, be
The same as we have been.

We are not parted for a day,
A week, a month, a year,
My heart from thine has turned away,
And yet I weep no tear;
The Spring again shall bless the earth,
The trees be robed in green;
But we shall never, never be
The same as we have been.

The cloud of fate still passes on,
And will dark changes bring;
It may raise up the meekest one
To be a sceptered king;
It may unite two shores where
A sea now rolls between;
But you and I shall never be
The same as we have been.

AGRICULTURAL.

Bleeding of Vines.

There seems to be a difference of opinion as to whether a grape vine is injured by the excessive bleeding which ensues whenever a branch is cut off late in the Spring. A paragraph has just met our eye in Lindley's "Theory of Horticulture," which is decisive on the point. He says: "Nothing is more strictly to be guarded against, than the disposition to bleed, which occurs in some plants when pruned, and to such an extent as to threaten them with death. In the vine, in milky plants, and in most climbers or twiners, this is particularly conspicuous, etc. etc. This property usually arises from the large size of the vessels through which sap is propelled at the periods of early growth, which vessels are unable, when cut through, to collapse sufficiently to close their own apertures, and they necessarily pour forth their fluid contents as long as the roots continue to absorb them from the soil.—If this is allowed to continue, the system becomes so exhausted as to be unable to recover from the shock, and the plant will either become very unhealthy, or will die. The only mode of avoiding it is to take care never to wound such trees or vines at the time when their sap first begins to flow; after a time, the demand upon the system by the leaves becomes so great that there is no surplus, and therefore bleeding does not take place when a wound is inflicted."

The *mode* of this, so far as grape vines are concerned, is, to prune them in the Fall, or, if the work delayed until Spring, to do it early, (say in this month) before the first flow of sap. Sometimes, become desirable to remove a large cane late in the Spring, and various means have been tried to prevent the excessive bleeding at such times. Mr. Downing recommended the use of gum-shellac paste; but we know, from experience, that it is not effectious: the strong tide of sap bursts through it and soon washes it away.—Others have recommended the insertion of a raw potato on the cut end of the branch; but this has also failed in our garden, after repeated trials.

Sir Andrew Knight published a remedy which he had practiced with success: it is as follows: "If to four parts of scraped cheese, be added one part of calcined oyster shells, or other pure calcareous earth, and this composition be pressed strongly into the pores of the wood, the sap will instantly cease to flow; so that the largest branch may be taken off at any season with safety."

Poisonous Mushrooms.

At a recent coroner's inquest at Ipswich, England, the jury gave verdict: "Death caused by eating poisonous Mushrooms;" and recommended that great caution be exercised by persons eating this article.—Dr. A. S. Taylor, in his work on Medical Jurisprudence says "there does not appear to be any satisfactory rules for distinguishing the wholesome mushrooms from those which are poisonous, and in some persons even edible mushrooms will produce disorder of the stomach and bowels. The English Gardener's Chronicle alluding to the above case, remarks that not only is it difficult to distinguish the wholesome from the poisonous mushrooms, but that there are other families of plants, a portion of which may be eaten with impunity, while others are injurious, as for instance the Brazilian Cherry, and the Deadly Nightshade, both of which belong to the solinacea or potato family.

The discrimination of wholesome from unwholesome productions of this class is a matter of experience, and no one is safe in the use of any vegetable substance whatever without such a degree of information as shall preclude all reasonable chance of error.—*American Agriculturist.*

Swamp Muck.

Good swamp muck when used in a dry state, is a great absorbent of liquids, and a retainer of the ammonia and soluble salts of manures, but these are retained by it as a sponge retains such things—by capillarity and mechanical force.—Muck is also a good retainer of moisture when applied to dry sandy land. But in point of fact, muck is a much less valuable fixer or retainer of ammonia and the soluble salts of manures, than clay or clayey soils. If yards were made basin-shaped, and were fitted with aqueduct logs or other contrivances, so as to carry the surplus drainage to a large cistern or vat (three or four feet deep,) filled with a clayey loam, so that the drainage would leach through the clayey loam, the foul and colored liquid that went on to the top of the clayey loam, would come out at the bottom clear and divested of taste, color and smell. The ammonia, potash, phosphates, &c., would be retained, chemically combined with the alumina and carbonaceous matter of the clayey loam. These substances appear to possess to a great degree the power of chemically combining with both the mineral and gaseous constituents of manure and storing them up, so that the rains cannot wash them out; while at the same time, the soil is so constituted that it readily yields up those necessary ingredients to the growing plant as needed. There is abundant proof of the above. There is a divinity in all this. There is no chance or haphazard about it.

HORSES' FEET REQUIRE MOISTURE.—Nine-tenth of the diseases which happen to the feet and ankles of the horse, are occasioned by standing on the dry plank floors of the stable. Many persons seem to think, from the way they keep their horses, that the foot of the horse was never made for moisture, and that if possible it would be beneficial if they had cowhide boots to put on every time they went out. Nature designed the foot for moist ground—the earth of the woods and valleys; and at the same time that a covering was given to protect it from stones or stumps.

OUR HOMES.

Something for Housekeepers.

We should be glad to fill a column occasionally with matters which would be useful to housekeepers, if we could get them from original sources, or rather from ladies who have tried and *know* what they send us to be good, whether original or not. Too often, we have had reason to think, the republished recipes we find going the rounds, were copied from some book made up as well for sale as for use, and by no means to be relied on.

The following however are announced "by authority," and may be relied on as good. Those who like cranberries will find this preparation an improvement upon any other we are acquainted with, and a beautiful dish for the dessert; the Italian cream is equally fascinating. We ask our housekeeping friends to help us out in the effort to get something good to eat.

Jelly.—To one package of Cox's Gelatine add one pint of cold water and the juice and rinds, pared very thin, of three fine lemons, and let it stand one hour; then add three pints of boiling water, half a pint of Madeira wine and one and a half pounds of crushed sugar; stir it until the sugar is dissolved; then strain it while hot through a piece of thin muslin and set it away to cool.

Cranberry Jelly.—To two quarts of cranberries put two quarts of water and boil three-quarters of an hour; then strain it through a colander, mashing the berries with a spoon to extract all the juice. Season it with two pounds of white sugar, a dessert spoonful of powdered cinnamon and the grated rind of one large lemon. Set it on the fire again, and when it begins to boil and the sugar is dissolved, stir in gradually six tablespoonful of corn starch, made into a paste with a little cold water. Let it stand a few minutes, then pour it into moulds that have been dipped in cold water, and set it away to cool. To be eaten with cream.

Italian Cream.—Three pints of milk, one package of Cox's Gelatine, the yolks of six eggs, six spoonfuls of sugar; season with Burnett's Extract of Vanilla. Dissolve the gelatine in the milk, and when it begins to boil, stir in the beaten egg and sugar, then take it off the fire and add the vanilla, stirring it until cool; then pour it into moulds which have been dipped in cold water.

Sucking up Water from Sand.

Livingstone, the African traveler, describes an ingenious method by which the Africans obtain water in the desert:—"The women tie a bunch of grass to one end of a reed about two feet long, and insert it in a hole dug as deep as the arm will reach, then ram down the wet sand firmly around it. Applying the mouth to the free end of the reed, they form a vacuum in the grass beneath, in which the water collects, and in a short time rises to the mouth." It will be perceived that this simple, but truly philosophical and effectual method, might have been applied in many cases, in different countries, where water was greatly needed, to the saving of life. It seems wonderful that it should have been now first made known to the world, and that it should have been habitually practiced in Africa, probably for centuries. It seems worthy of being particularly noticed, that it may no longer be neglected from ignorance. It may be highly important to travelers on our Western deserts and prairies, in some parts of which water is known to exist below the surface.

Poisonous Plants.

Ignorance of the true character of many of nature's products, often leads to disastrous and fatal results. This is especially so in the case of poisonous plants, wild, or every where cultivated. Comparatively few persons know that the flowers of the Daffodil, the seeds of the Laburnum, the roots of the Scarlet Runner, the leaves of Fool's Parsley, the spray of the Cypress and Yew, the berries of Belladonna, and many other familiar plants, are extremely dangerous; how many a child has been poisoned by such things while the cause remained unsuspected. The common Acacia is now added to the list.

PLANTING PEAS DEEP TO PROLONG BEARING.—Ellin Burritt says in the *Home Book*, that—

"The theory, recently advocated, of planting peas very deeply in the earth, in order to prolong the bearing capacity of the vines, has been well tested in Williamstown and found to be correct. A farmer told me that he ploughed a furrow beam deep; then scattered the seed peas at the bottom; after which he turned a deep furrow upon them with his plough, covering them, if possible, to the depth of twelve or fourteen inches. They pushed their way up through the thick mass of earth very soon, and instead of turning yellow at the bottom and dying after the first gathering, they blossomed and bore until he was tired of picking the pods."

AMALGAMATION PROHIBITED IN CALIFORNIA.—A bill introduced into the lower House of the California Legislature, on the 30th of January, to prevent the amalgamation of different races of men, provides that any white person who shall hereafter be convicted of marrying with a negro mulatto, Chinese or Indian, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both; and that a person who boards or intermarries with any individual of any of said races, shall be *prima facie* evidence that such person is not a white citizen, and shall subject him to all the Constitutional disabilities imposed on persons of color.

A Dijon paper relates the following incident: A high legal functionary, on entering the Prefecture during the Emperor's stay there, accidentally trod on the foot of a Cent Garde, who stood sentry at the door. "I did not intend it." "Do not mention it," said the soldier, "I know as well as you do that no man ever treads on a Cent Garde's foot intentionally."

A recruiting office for the Confederate States army, is about to be opened in Washington.

Jno. W. Leonard, editor of the Masonic Signal, died at Atlanta, Ga., on the 14th inst.

Richmond.

AN ERA

IN

THE HISTORY OF

AMERICAN INVENTIONS,

SLOAT'S

FAMOUS PLANTATION

SEWING MACHINE

IS

JUST COMPLETED,

LET

THE WORKING CLASSES

REJOICE,

For the great improvement that has attained in the new machine of

WONDERFUL CELERITY

has been introduced making the celebrated

LOCK STITCH,

WITH

A ROTARY SHUTTLE

USING

150 Yards of Thread,

designed to do away with all other machines for the use of

TAILORS

and

MANUFACTURERS.

ALL

SEE DATED

REMARKABLE MACHINES,

AND

JUST RECEIVED

AT

SLOAT'S

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINES,

The Unapproached and the Unapproachable

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE,

which challenges Competition in Work, capable of

SEWING

THREE THOUSAND STITCHES

PER MINUTE.

These

CELEBRATED MACHINES

ARE

MADE UPON SOUTHERN SOIL

with

SOUTHERN CAPITAL,

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE,

and

SOUTHERN LABOR!!!

and sold by

MAXWELL & Bros.,

1328 Pennsylvania Avenue

WASHINGTON, D. C.

E. L. BROCKET,	Agent for	Petersburg,	Va.
S. S. DAWES,	"	Norfolk	"
C. C. BERRY,	"	Suffolk,	"
C. D. REYNOLDS,	"	Liberty,	"
THOMAS FOX,	"	Halifax, C. H.	"
JOHN J. HILL,	"	Danville,	"
J. W. PAULETT,	"	Wytheville,	"
JEFFERSON & LOVEING,		Roseland,	"

Feb. 9.—3m

CHAS. H. ANDERSON.....ALEXIUS GREEN.....JNO. A. HAWES.

ANDERSON, GREEN & HAWES,

(Successors to Aug. Anderson & Co.) Wholesale dealers in Ribbons, Bonnets and Millinery Goods, 101 Main Street, *RICHMOND, VA.*

aug. 2—4mps

CARLTON, CHAMBERLAIN & CO.,

No. 111 Main Street, *RICHMOND,* Virginia, Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Hats, Sole Leather, French and American Calf Skins, Shoe Thread, writing and wrapping Paper, Trunks, Twine, &c. Also—of their own manufacture heavy sewed Brogans, suitable for Plantation and Railroad hands. They keep always on hand the largest and best selected stock of goods in their line, to be found in this market—all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms.

aug. 2—1y.

1860....FALL TRADE....1860. DIRECT IMPORTATION....1860.

CLARKSON, ANDERSON & CO.,

No. 109 Main street, *RICHMOND, VA.,*

IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

GUNS, AND "VICTOR" BRITISH CLOTHS,

have received, per ship "Susan Hicks," direct to this port, their Fall importation of fine and heavy Hardware, and from the manufacturers in the Eastern States, their goods of American make, to which they invite the attention of the merchants of Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, guaranteeing to sell as cheap as can be bought in any city, North or East. They are also agents for "Fairbank's" very celebrated Scales, which they sell at manufacturers' prices. Orders shall receive their prompt and careful attention.

Sept. 1—1y.

DIME HOTEL, and RESTAURANT,

Kept at the *TUCKAHOE HOUSE,* 14 Main Street, *RICHMOND, VA.* Dining Rooms to the DAY, WEEK or MONTH.

Sept. 1—3m. W. H. HAYWARD.

GEORGE L. BIDGOOD, Bookseller, STATIONER, and dealer in FANCY ARTICLES, Agent of the Richmond Trust Depository of the Virginia Conference. No. 101 Main street, (one door below Mason's Row,) Corner of Cary, *RICHMOND, VA.* Keeps on hand one of the largest and best Country assortments of Books to be found in the Southern and Western Cities. Sept. 1—3m.

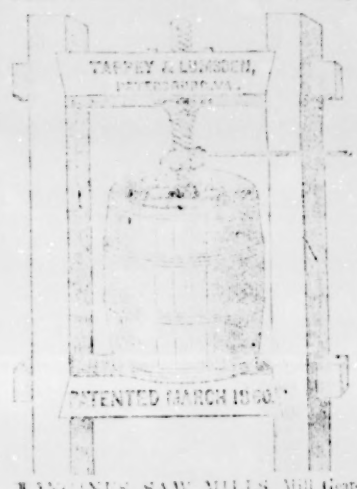
RICHARDSON & CO., deal exclusively by sale and keep for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at their Warehouse, No. 20 Main street, *RICHMOND, VA.,* all kinds of *LINSEED, MACKEREL, FISH OIL, COAL OIL, &c.,* Certain Grade Whale, Sperm and Lard Oil, Colza and Table Oil, Burning Fluid, Camphine and Spirits Turpentine, Oil Cloths, Window Glass, Lamps and Chimneys, Paints, Putty, Varnish, Brushes, Glue, Shot, Lead Pipe, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Fancy Articles, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, Matches, Cordials, Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, Gins, Rum, Ale, Porter, Cider, Vinegar, Pickles, Sauces, Preserves, Fruits, Nuts, Raisins, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Butter, Cheese, Candles, Starch, Soda, Saleratus, Crackers, Cotton Yarns, Bagging, Rope, Twine, Bale Rope, Wrapping Paper, Tobacco Paper, Cotton Cards, Axes, Hatchets, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Rakes, Scythes, Grass Blades, Sickles, Hames, Trace Chains, Halter Chains, Log Chains, Cast Iron Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Skillets, Wagon Boxes, Plough Castings, Bar Iron, Steel, Nails, Spikes, Horse Shoes, Horse Shoe Nails, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Blacksmith's Tools, Carpenter's Tools, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Powder, Shot, Lead, Percussion Caps, Fishing Tackle, Cordage, Sail Duck, Tarpaulins, Tents, Awnings, Blankets, Negro Cloths, Kentucky Jeans, Linseys, Flannels, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Leather, Morocco, Calf Skins, Sheep Skins, Saddlery, Harness, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valises, Umbrellas, Parasols, Canes, Whips, Combs, Buttons, Thread, Needles, Pins, Tapes, Suspenders, Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Looking Glasses, Mirrors, Pictures, Frames, Mouldings, Window Shades, Fixtures, Curtain Goods, Table Cloths, Oil Cloths, Stair Rods, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Furniture, Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Sofas, Mattresses, Feathers, Looking Glass Plates, Stationery, Blank Books, Printing Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Wafers, Sealing Wax, Wall Paper, Window Blinds, Paper Hangings, Borders, Fire Boards, Fire Screens, Bronzes, Ornaments, Toys, Games, Musical Instruments, Strings, Rosin, Bows, Cases, Drums, Fifes, Violins, Violin Strings, Violin Bows, Violin Cases, Accordeons, Flutes, Flageolets, Guitars, Guitar Strings, Guitar Cases, Tambourines, Castanets, Triangles, Cymbals, Bells, Harmonicons, Music Books, Sheet Music, Piano Fortes, Piano Stools, Piano Covers, Piano Legs, Piano Lamps, Piano Screws, Piano Wires, Piano Keys, Piano Hammers, Piano Dampers, Piano Springs, Piano Tuning Hammers, Piano Tuning Forks, Piano Tuning Keys, Piano Tuning Wrenches, Piano Tuning Pins, Piano Tuning Wires, Piano Tuning Screws, Piano Tuning Springs, Piano Tuning Dampers, Piano Tuning Hammers, Piano Tuning Forks, Piano Tuning Keys, Piano Tuning Wrenches, Piano Tuning Pins, Piano Tuning Wires, Piano Tuning Screws, Piano Tuning Springs, Piano Tuning Dampers.

R. L. DICKINSON, successor to Bloxton & Dickinson, Wholesale Grocers, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Corner Cary and Canal streets, *RICHMOND, VA.*

SMITH, RHODES & CO., Importers

WADSWORTH, TURNER & CO.,

Petersburg.



RANGES, SAW MILLS, Mill Gearing, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes, Belting, Steam Engines, Boilers, Circular Saws, Mandrels, Iron Frames, Iron Pipe, Steam Gauges, Steam Whistles, Steam Valves, Globe Valves, Check Valves, Gate Valves, Water Valves, Oil Cups, Lubricators, Packing, Gaskets, Steam Packing, Water Packing, Oil Packing, Gasket Packing, Steam Gasket Packing, Water Gasket Packing, Oil Gasket Packing, Steam Gasket Packing, Water Gasket Packing, Oil Gasket Packing.

HATS, CAPS, FURS &c.—At No. 72 Commerce Street, *PETERSBURG, VA.* 1859. The subscriber would inform his friends and patrons generally, that I have received my *Fall Stock of HATS, CAPS, FURS &c.*, which are very large and varied, and embrace all the new and desirable styles and qualities, to be had in the city of New York, to the most express Hatter's gentlemen. I have taken great care in the selection of this stock, and from my long experience in the business feel justified in saying that it cannot be surpassed by any other establishment north or south. Country Merchants are particularly invited to call and examine, with the assurance that my prices shall be satisfactory. JAMES F. WOLFF

sept. 24—3ty

STRANGERS Visiting Petersburg always wish to see every thing of interest. An hour can be spent in the large Establishment of J. T. YOUNG, corner of Bank and Sycamore streets, to a better advantage than at any other place in this city. If you do not wish to purchase anything, the proprietor of clocks will take the greatest pleasure in showing all the latest styles of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, and explain the difference in quality and prices. If you should find any thing to suit your fancy, you can rest assured it will not be misrepresented as to the quality. An early call is invited.

J. T. YOUNG.

N. B.—Watches repaired by the best workmen, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Jewelry mended in the best manner, and made to look as good as new, at the Marble Front.

aug. 2—6m.

1860.....SPRING STOCK.....1860

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY

The subscriber has received, and begs to call the attention of wholesale dealers to his splendid stock of Confectionaries, Fruits, Nuts, Fancy Goods, Pickles, Preserves, Brandy Peaches, Cordials, Syrups, Sardines, Soda, Nutmegs, Scotch Ale, London Porter, Matches, Blacking, Perfumery, Soaps, Playing Cards, Baskets, Musical Instruments, Toys, &c. &c. Matches, Porte Monnaies, &c. &c.

Also, a large variety of Notions, usually to be found in similar establishments. New arrivals of Choice Fruits, Nuts, &c., tri-weekly, from Baltimore and New York. Orders solicited, and promptly and faithfully executed.

A. BUTTS, Jr.,

(Successor to S. H. MARKS.)

march24-1y No. 82 Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va

LADIES' CONFECTIONERY.—Mrs. J. W. ALBRIGHT, (2 doors west of the Times Office,) would inform the Ladies of Greensboro and vicinity, that she has just received a large and beautiful assortment of CANDIES, FRUITS, NUTS, PICKLES, PRESERVES, Crystalized Fruits, Toys, Crackers, &c. Her SERVICE, being made especially for the ladies, she respectfully solicits, and confidently expects a liberal share of their patronage.

N.B. Having made an engagement with one of the most experienced bakers in the State, orders for Parties, embracing Cakes, Candies, Nuts, Fruits, &c., can be filled, which for style and price, will defy competition.

LITTLE ONES' CORNER.

Two Noble Boys.

A Correspondent of the Independent, in St. Louis, Missouri, communicates the following story as strictly true:

A few evenings since, two little boys, about five years old, were walking together along one of the fashionable streets of our city. As they were passing a private residence they stopped, attracted by the roses and honeysuckles that filled the small front yard with fragrance and beauty.

After looking for some minutes, silently and wistfully, the following dialogue took place:

Freddy.—O! what beautiful flowers! Willie.—How I wish we had some of them.

Freddy.—But it would be wrong to take them.

Willie.—There are so many of them, and they are so pretty. Do you think it would be wrong to take just one?

Freddy.—Yes, it would be very wicked.

Willie.—Yes, it would so; come, let's go away.

During all this time, Mrs. B., the lady of the house, was standing, unseen by the boys, looking through the closed blinds, and attentively listening to the conversation. When the last remark was made, she threw open the blinds, her eyes brimming with tears, and cried out:

You dear noble boys, come here, and you shall have every flower in the yard. Beautiful as are the flowers, they are not to be compared to the beauty of your honest hearts. Your mothers should be proud of you, and you of them. If either of you should ever be President of the United States, as I wish you both may be, may you never forget how you resisted this temptation.

And she literally stripped every rose and honeysuckle from the bushes, and sent the boys away with their arms full of flowers, and with a thousand blessings on their heads.

Can't Help It.

A little girl often followed her father round, when he came into the house, with this question:

"Father, what can I do for you?"

And never was she happier than when he gave her something to do for him.—One day she said, perhaps tired with her asking:

"Child, why do you ask that question so much?"

"O father," she answered, with two tears swelling in her eyes, "because I can't help it."

It was love that put the question; and her readiness to undertake whatever he set her about, was proof of the genuineness of that love. She wanted to be always doing something for her father.

People sometimes are in doubt whether they love God or not. I will tell them how they can find out. Are you often asking your Heavenly Father the same question this little child was asking her earthly father? Is it one of your first thoughts—"Lord, what will thou have me do?" And do you keep on asking because you cannot help it? It so fills your heart that it must come out. And you not only ask, but are on the look-out all the time to hear what he says, and to do what he bids.—This is the way to know whether you love God or not. And if we love him, and trust in the Lord Jesus Christ, who died for us, we shall keep his commandments; that is, do what he says. This is the proof of the genuineness of our love. Children, will you try yourselves by this test?

A Spoiled Boy.

Who was he? He was Adonijah, one of David's sons. How was he spoiled? By having his own way, and not being corrected by his father when he did wrong. The record is: "His father displeased him not at any time, in saying, Why hast thou done so?" How do you know that he was spoiled? His conduct shows it: he was puffed up with vanity and pride, headstrong, disobedient and profligate. He aspired after the throne, and said, "I will be king;" and prepared himself chariots and horsemen, and fifty men to run before him; and he treated his royal parent with contempt. To what end did he come. To no good end. Such self-conceited, arrogant, wicked boys, never come to a good end.—He died the ignominious death of a traitor. He was executed. Matthew Henry commenting upon the course of this spoiled boy, says:

"He, in return, made a fool of his father. Because he was old and confined to his bed, he thought that no notice would be taken of him, and therefore exalted himself, and said, 'I will be king.' Children that are indulged, learn to be proud and ambitious, and that is the ruin of a great many young people."

What can I do?

A lady was going to visit a poor woman, when her nephew, a boy of five years of age, brought a biscuit to her and begged her to take it to the sufferer.

"I can do without lunch," said the child; "I have had a good breakfast;" and, accordingly, he did without a lunch, so that the poor woman might have his biscuit.

This was a very small act of kindness, but it showed the will to give, and may have been pleasing in the sight of the Lord, who has promised that he who bestows a cup of cold water in his name shall in no wise lose his reward.

Say not that you are too poor to do good. Ask your own conscience these questions, and let it give to them an honest reply:

Are there none poor whom I can help?
None blind to whom I can read?
None sad whom I can cheer?
None sinful for whom I can pray?

Why should we thus anxiously try to help and do good to one another?

Because the Lord Jesus Christ has said, "It is more blessed to give than to receive." Because he has spoken these words: "Love one another, as I have loved you."

The race of mankind would perish, did they cease to aid each other. From the time the mother binds the child's head till the moment that some kind assistant wipes the death damp from the brow of the dying, we cannot exist without mutual help. All, therefore, that need aid, have a right to ask it of their fellow-mortals.—No one who has the power of granting it can refuse it without guilt.

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(*Continued from 1st page.*)

"You! you? Never—I have never thought of any one else—why should you dream that I have?"

"O, Harry, I am a fool—I am a fool—I know that I am—but such is my nature—or rather such is my interest in you, that I cannot be otherwise. Can you not excuse my folly?"

"When I discover it, I can—at present I see nothing but wisdom in you, *except in your choice!*"

"Oh! then do we not resemble each other somewhat?"

"Sufficiently, Carrie for me;—and for you, too, I hope."

"I will doubt no more, then, Harry—forgive me the past, and I will cease to be incredulous and part with my jealousy."

Harry now withdrew, leaving Carrie to marvel that the same source could produce joy and sorrow, that her love for Harry should, at the same time, overwhelm her with delight and anxiety. She marvelled, too, that he should have so careless an air—so little interest in her, when she was all devotion to him! She forgot that he had other important affairs on hand—his reputation to sustain—his duties to perform—his country's welfare to consult! *Her* world was circumscribed by Harry's love—his, by the result of the war. Should the American army prove victorious, he was made—if not, he was lost! Such is the difference between man and woman, in their views and aspirations!

A few months more having passed away, and peace having been declared, Harry found time and *heart* to devote to more domestic matters—he found time to love! Carrie ceased, therefore, to be jealous and to gaze with anxiety either at a cousin or a possible rival. Nor was it long before the last act in this drama was performed. Harry having returned to his father's place on the banks of the Potomac, soon put things in order there, and took his fair bride to his home! There the cousin was now invited without a jealous gaze—there the beautiful young lady visited without a suspicion of interested intention—there the rich and the gay contributed their time and talents to the social enjoyments of life, and there Harry and his Carrie passed their days in unaffected love.

Not the day-dawn always bright is,
As it rises to the view,
Mingled darkness with the light is,
And no sunbeams mark the dew.

And the eye with sorrow gazes
On the gloomy scene around,
And the voice that uttered praises,
Utters now a solemn sound.

Yet the heart in Heaven confiding,
O'er the future throws a charm,
For the ill the world betiding,
It beholds without alarm.

Tears, indeed, the eyes bedewing,
May a moment dim the sight,
But sweet hope, the scene renewing,
Dissipates the seeming blight.

Mid-day thus, in radiance glowing,
Fills the rapturd heart with joy,
And till life's last sands are flowing,
Gives its moments sweet employ.

FRIGHTFUL CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—We have just heard, from one of our citizens, who returned from Arrarat, Pa., of a distressing case of hydrophobia. The facts of the case are as follows: About two years ago Miss Sarah Low the daughter of a respectable farmer started to visit a neighber across the fields, a short distance and after going a little distance was furiously attacked by a large dog, (afterwards ascertained to be mad,) who tore nearly all the clothes off her; but reaching a stone fence Miss Low succeeded in getting over, and the dog, in attempting to follow, pulled down a large stone, which, falling on his foot, held him fast, and Miss L. escaped (as she supposed at the time) without being bitten. A few months ago Miss Low was married to Mr. Townsend, and on Sunday, the 3d inst., while herself and husband were riding in a carriage to her father's house, Mrs. T. exhibited signs of hydrophobia. Mr. T. hurried on to their destination, and during the night Mrs. T. was attacked with spasms, and was so violent that it required several men to restrain her—she attempting, during the spasms, to bite any one within her reach. She continued in the same way up to the time our informant left, (Friday morning, 9th inst.,) and it was supposed that she could not survive much longer. It is believed, by her friends, that when attacked by the mad dog, two years ago, there must have been some abrasion of the skin, not observed at the time, through which some virus from the mad dog penetrated the system.—*Binghamton (N. Y.) Rep.*

Military Spirit and Genius of the South.

Major P. H. Hill of the North Carolina Military Institute, in his eloquent "Essay on Military Education, delivered at Wilmington, North Carolina, before the State Educational Association," thus illustrates the military spirit and genius of the Southern people:

"The armies of the Revolution were commanded by Washington, a Southern General. The officers, who distinguished themselves in an especial manner in the war of 1812, were Southern-born and Southern-bred, Jackson, Coffee, Harrison, Scott and Gaines. The commanding Generals in the Mexican war, Scott and Taylor were both of Virginia. The Chief of Ordnance under Gen. Scott, and the next most important officer was Huger, of South Carolina. The Chief of Engineers was Lee, of Virginia, the only man the Army acknowledges to be fit to be the successor to Gen. Scott. The chief leaders in skirmishing were Lane, of North Carolina, and Hays, of Tennessee. The light batteries of Artillery which did such wonderful execution at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Buena Vista, and in the Valley of Mexico, were generally under the command of Southern men, Ringgold, Ridgeley, Bragg, Washington, Steptoe and Magruder. The heavy ordnance was under the control of Huger, of S. C. and Laidley, of Virginia. The battery of Mountain 1n Howitzers, was directed by Reno, of Virginia. The dashing charge of cavalry at Resaca de la Palma, which has a world-wide reputation, was made by May, of Washington city.—A far more brilliant affair was witnessed by ten thousand American soldiers drawn up in battle array on the beach at Vera Cruz, and by English, French and Spanish vessels of war in the harbor. A little steamer, armed with two heavy pieces of ordnance and manned by some 20 sailors, pushed up under the walls of Vera Cruz, with its 400 pieces of artillery, and within easy range of the formidable Castle of San Juan D'Ulloa, and from that position bombarded the city for half an hour. Projectiles of enormous weight and size fell thick as hail-stones around the little vessel, any one of which must have sunk her. The interests of the spectators was painful, in the extreme, but the very insignificance of the steamer proved an efficient protection she was too small a mark to be hit, and as she came back bearing her gallant crew, all dressed in their red jackets, the very earth shook with the cheers of the ten thousand exulting voices on the beach.—The officer in command was Tattnall, of Georgia, the same who, at the risk of his commission and his life, interposed last year and rescued the defeated British at the Peiho Forts in China. During the seige of Fort Brown the pulley of the flag got deranged, so that it could not be raised. An officer climbed the staff, and in the midst of a terrible tempest of shot and shell calmly and deliberately arranged the halyards, righted the pulley, and hoisted the flag. The exploit of Jasper at Fort Moultrie, was as nothing, in comparison with this daring deed. That officer was Hanson, of Washington city, a descendant of John Hanson, of Maryland, President of the First Congress, and of Col. John Hanson Harrison, one of the most distinguished of Washington's aids. Years before the seige of Fort Brown, General Worth had pronounced him the bravest man in the army. He was gentle and modest as a girl, kind and courteous to all, a devoted and enthusiastic Christian a gentleman in the highest acception of the word. Just after the battle of Contreras, a rude litter, with a dead officer on it, was borne by.—'Sergeant, what officer is that?' Capt. Hanson, of the 7th Infantry, sir?' The soldier had fallen on the field of honor.—Two gallant Brothers, Capt. Weightman K. Hanson, 7th Inf., the most enterprising young officer of the Florida War, and Passed Midshipman Jno. Hanson, both also fell in the service of their country. Santa Anna made the fatal mistake, at Cerro Gordo, of leaving Telegraph Hill unfortified. Gen Scott discovered it, and sent up a young officer, with some 70 men, to seize it. An immense force of Mexicans came to dislodge him. He threw his men behind rocks and trees, and sent for succor. The Rifle Regiment came up and found themselves hotly pressed, and would have been driven back but for the timely arrival of the 2d Infantry. During all this time, that gallant Lieutenant held his position, and had he lost it, the battle of Cerro Gordo never would have been won. That interpid young man was Gardner, of Washington city. The storming column against the main work on Cerro Gordo Hill was led by that tried veteran Harney, of Georgia."

Major Hill adds that the South has not merely evinced military spirit on the field, but in authorship. The books in use on infantry tactics were prepared by Scott, of Virginia, and Hardee, of Georgia. The Manual Artillery Tactics in use is by Maj. Anderson, of Kentucky. The only works in this country on the Science of Artillery, written in the English language, are by Kingsbury and Gibson, of North Carolina, and the only books on Military Engineering, by Mahan, of Virginia. The published experiments of Mordecai, of South Carolina, convey all our information of the strength of gunpowder and of cannon, and the proper tests for their trial.

Position of South Carolina.

The Louisville (Ky.,) *Courier*, says—"We are permitted by one of our fellow-citizens—the party to whom it was addressed—to publish the following very interesting extracts from a private letter received by him from a friend in Charleston, S. C. The writer is a gentleman of character and position."

We make an extract from the letter as published in the *Courier*:

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 7, 1861.

* * * * Whatever jeers may be cast upon her by her enemies, the attitude of South Carolina is a sublime one. History has no page of greater daring than she has shown. And the best part of it is unknown to the world. The quiet patience with which her best young men perform the most onerous of the soldiers' duties—work in trenches and fatigue duty of all sorts; the steady perseverance of our women, young and old, in making up knapsacks, haversacks, and cartridges; the tone pervading our whole community, evinced by giving up Jockey Club and St. Cecelia and private balls in our gay seasons, the generous indulgence of employers who do the clerk's work in his absence, and continue his salary all the while; the devotion of parents sending their all to the field; all these things, my friend, denote a spirit which *never, never* can be subdued. Our enemies see no good in us because they wish to see none. We care as little for their hate as for their love. We have acted on principle, and the hand of Providence has, it seems to me, been as plainly seen in shaping our destinies thus far as when He led the Israelites by a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night. We go on in the might of the faith that He is the God who directs our armies, and will conduct us to safety and success. The vassalage to the North is over; the ports of the world are ours; we hold the sceptre which controls all other sceptres, and we doubt not that a brilliant future awaits us. We thank God and take courage.

Very Sincerely, Yours,
W. E. MARTIN.

TRANSIT OF MERCHANDIZE THROUGH THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—By an Act of the Congress, "goods, wares and merchandize, imported from any foreign country into the Confederate States, destined for any foreign country, may be entered and have ransit through the Confederate States free of duty, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury from time to time shall make." Power is also given to the Secretary of the Treasury to make "such regulations as he may deem expedient for the safety of the revenue and for the public convenience, which regulations may be enforced in the manner described by law as to other regulations in relation to the revenue." These are provisions of no little importance to our citizens.

GREAT FEAT OF SOUTHERN NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.—The New Orleans *Delta*, of Thursday last, presented its readers with the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, telegraphed in full from Montgomery. This is, probably, the greatest feat of newspaper enterprise yet achieved in the South. The *Delta* was the only paper in New Orleans that received this important document over the wires.

The bill legalizing the suspension of the Missouri Banks has been signed by the Governor of that State.

LOCAL CORNER.

The Grays' Anniversary.

It must be a source of much pleasure to our citizens, to know that their efforts on the 15th inst., were received with such universal satisfaction on the part of their invited guests. We have yet to hear one word of censure or fault-finding from the hundreds who witnessed the celebration. All were pleased and many perfectly delighted. The Grays, aided by the citizens generally and the ladies particularly, did their best to make the time pass off pleasantly, and for their benefit we will make a few extracts from the press.

The Danville *Register* speaks thus:

The Danville Greys and the citizens of our town who accepted invitations to the late anniversary celebration at Greensboro have returned home and give enthusiastic descriptions of the manner in which they were received and entertained by the Military and civilians of that town. All hands were highly pleased with the trip, and not a few are the encomiums passed by them on the fairer portion of the attendants at the celebration and party. Greensboro' is as much noted for the pulchritude of its ladies as for the hospitality of its men.

Speaking of the party, the Hillsboro *Plaindealer* says:

About 8 o'clock there was a general rush for the party. Soon, the finely decorated hall was crowded with the beauty and fashion of Guilford and the surrounding counties, together with the military and the rest of mankind generally. It is impossible for us to do justice to the beauty and intelligence of the ladies present.—Suffice it to say, they were *beautiful* and *refined*. The young man in need of a wife who could not find one here exactly suited to his taste, is destined to live and die a bachelor as he ought. At half past 11 supper was announced—and such a supper! it far surpassed anything we have ever seen in this Southern country; we can't begin to describe it. We are like the fellow who lost his hat in the mud, and upon getting it out was asked by a bystander why he did not curse it? His reply was; "I can't begin to do the case justice." That is precisely our case with regard to a description of that supper. It however showed the exquisite taste and skill of the fair daughters of Greensborough. There was enough for all, enough for each, and for quite as many more.

Town Improvements.

Our citizens should remember that next Monday, being the first Monday in April, is our municipal election. This is an important election to the citizens of Greensboro, since in the hands of our Mayor and commissioners, rest the sole power of levying tax and properly expending the same.

It is very observable, not only to our own people, but to strangers, that our streets are deplorably in need of improvements. For this, no one in particular is responsible, as several hundred dollars are spent upon them annually. As it has been in the past, however, most of this money has been as good as wasted, the rains washing away every improvement nearly as fast as made.

Some weeks since we suggested the propriety of paving our streets with stone. "A Citizen" agrees with our suggestion. He is a public spirited man, and we are glad the suggestion meets his approbation. He covers the entire expense of working two hands constantly on the streets—mules, wagon, tools, &c., with $1,000; we think $600 would meet every expense, and nearly this last amount is now annually expended upon the streets. We commend the following communication from "A Citizen," and ask our people, who are favorable to the movement, to speak out:

GREENSBORO, March 27, 1861.

Messrs. Editors of the Times: Gents:—It has been my purpose for some time to make a few suggestions in regard to corporation affairs, (but not in a spirit of fault finding)—First, I suggest that the authorities hire two good hands—and *buy* two mules, a wagon and harness, and proper tools—all of which can be purchased and supported the year round for three or five years in succession for about one thousand dollars—I do not believe it will average any more, if that amount. I should then, under the supervision of the Mayor, and Commissioners, start them upon one of the streets and have the ground turnpiked properly and then pave it with stone, (similar to the drains on main streets) and if this system be adopted and kept up for a few years we would have all of the principal streets well paved so that the cost of keeping them up afterwards would be a mere trifle, and we would thus get a great amount of valuable work done for a little money compared with the plan of letting out contracts.

As to the side walks, my plan would be to compel the owners of property to pave with stone or otherwise improve them in front of, or as far as each individual's property extends, to be done under the supervision of the Town authorities.

I have been desirous for some time to see some such step taken as the above, and was glad to see you broach the subject in your valuable paper some months ago, and I have now stepped forward to second your motion, and I know that these views will strike all of our citizens (who care for, or feel a proper interest in our Town,) favorably. I do sincerely hope, sirs, that some such system may be adopted by the incoming administration. Very respectfully submitted. A CITIZEN.

Market House.

Mr. Miller from Virginia, has built a neat little market house on the public square, and offers our citizens a good opportunity to get something to eat, in the shape of beef or mutton. We have always favored the building of a large market house, but as our people have neglected to do so, we trust Mr. Miller will be sustained in his laudable enterprise. It will make a man hungry to see him cut his beef up—it looks so nice and clean.

N.B. We do not like to be inquisitive, but we would really like to know what so many strange, good-looking fellows are doing in our town. We are afraid something serious will yet grow out of the Grays' Anniversary; but the *young* ladies don't seem to be at all frightened—we really believe they like it.

The latest Irish bull we read of, is the case of an Irish gentleman, who, in order to raise the wind, whereby to relieve himself from pecuniary embarrassment got his life insured for a large amount, and then drowned himself.

The celebrated artist who crowed so naturally that the sun rose three hours before his time, has recently finished a picture of the moon that's painted with such wonderful fidelity to nature that she can't be seen in day time.

A sleepy churchwarden, who sometimes engages in popular games, hearing the minister use the words, "shuffle off this mortal coil," started up, rubbed his eyes, and exclaimed, "Stop! stop!—its my deal."

A generous mind identifies itself with all around it; a selfish one identifies all things with itself. The generous man seeks happiness in promoting that of others; the selfish man reduces all things to his own interest.

At the last election in New York a stolid Dutchman was standing at the precinct house in the Sixteenth Ward. As he had been before inquiring for "der regular democratic dicket," a shrewd fellow instantly stepped up and supplied him with the genuine thing.

"Vell, now," says Hans, "vat vill I do mit him?"

"Put it in that box," said one, pointing to the ballot box.

The cunning one who had accommodated him with the "dicket," whispered in his ear,

"Don't let them fool you; don't put it in the box; keep it; put it in your pocket; its your own; and don't let them cheat you out of your vote; and so he did, ramming his ticket away down to the bottom of his pocket, and walked off as mad as he could be at the rogues who wanted to cheat him out of his vote by putting it in the ballot box.

"Henry, dost thou love me, dearest?"

"Why askest thou, Helenora?"

"Not that I fear thy answer, dearest Henry, but because I love to hear thee speak. Henry dost thou love me.

"Ask the stars if they love to twinkle, or the flowers to smell, or the rose to bloom Love you! Ah, as the birds to warble, or the breeze to waft its balmy influence.—Why aske t thou me, flannel of my heart!"

"Because my soul is grieved, care has o'ercast the joy which once spread sunshine o'er thy face, anguish sits on thy brow, and yet thy Helenora knoweth not the cause. Tell me, my aching heart, why droops thy soul—has mutton riz?

"No, my Helenora—thank the gods, but my credit's fell, the Cornith merchants from this day forth, sell goods exclusively for cash."

Helenora screeches, faints and falls into his arms in the anguish of the moment he seizes a knife and stabs himself—over the left.

BURLINGTON, N. J., March 29.—At the election held here yesterday the whole Democratic Union Ticket was elected, by about 100 majority. This is a great gain over the Opposition.